a supply of available lime, fully equal to the utmost

It will be seen that the writer does not attempt to

This we utterly deny, and should like to have

some evidence of it before the writer proceeds any

Oh, no, but "bones cannot be formed without

lime," therefore the food of animals must contain

Our Genesee friend seems to forget our admis-

sion that lime is beneficial on certain soils. We ad-

mit its usefulness where iron ore abounds, and has

He supposes that the adding of lime to all

soils has improved them. He ought to recollect

that in England many farmers deny that lime has

been of the least service when applied to their lands.

low that sand would always prove a very useful ad-

junct to our New England soils. Lime is found in

them. What then? It was found by Dr. Jackson,

on analyzing the soils of Maine, that soils containing

It is a singular fact, admitted by all the lime ad-

rocates, that lime, spread on the surface of soils that

are based on limestone rock, does more service than

on soils without such basis. It may be inferred

from this that the more lime there is the better is the

We have lands here that would be improved by

tures of different kinds of soil are generally useful;

CORRESPONDENCE

MADE .- OLD PASTURES.

been asked and answered; and if you think them worthy of an insertion, they are at your

Barn Cellars and Pasture Land .-- I have been

PP It is not a good practice to dig a cellar

where there can be no drain; for one side should be

Old barns are now raised up at very little expense.

not readily accessible to carts, &c.

soil. Is this the theory of our friend?

he shown that it is useful any where else?

longer been in use?

VOL. 6.

PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUCKMINSTER.

a supply of available time, fully equal to the ulmost demand of wheat and all other crups? If so, how does it bappen that the imestone lands of Western New York have yielded for the last 30 years so fine crops of this bread-bearing plant, while all the counties in this State and New England, where lime exists in its minimum quantity, wheat culture is almost unknown? Facts like these can hardly be put down by a sneer at "copyists and old saws." WILLIAM J. BUCKMINSTER.

The sum of the subscriber or postmaster, and purpose paid.

If Papers not discontinued without a personal or come wine from the subscriber or postmaster, and grasse paid.

If the Massachusetts on the subscriber or postmaster, and grasse paid.

If the Massachusetts former a many long superior of the subscriber or postmaster, and grasse. The same is true in Virginia and portions of Pennsylvania. But it is no less true that lime alone will not suffice on the grante soils of New England, nor elsewhere to bring forth shundant crops. No one mineral can perform the office in the vegetable economy which God has assigned to the joint agency of some eight or tenerthy substances. You might as well expect to increase the human race on a remote island in the Pacific, whose every inhabitant is an old bachelor. No such caustic single blessedness as lime alone, by neutralizing acid, will impart fertility to the earth. If the Massachusetts formers will mix with their

To would not have our readers forget that the spart of August and the fore part of Septemture the beat time to sow grass seeds. Use all sammer manure now, before it wastes, and trust gamizing the crop cultivated, we venture to assert that lime will do its share in giving fecundity to the soil. Don't say that both blades of a pair of shears are worthless, because seither half can cut alone." Such are the arguments that are relied on

of the season. These are naturally to prove that lime is the most important article which a farmer can procure for his fields! lands for grass. They have been long because they lie too low to be planted, was not generally suspected, a few years prove that lime hastens the decomposition of other such lands may be turned over in August materials (a position which most of the advocates of lime assume ) but asserts that "no other element. &c. ate a good train for a good harvest of hav has been so generally and so successfully used as a dispute has arisen in regard to the name of the fertilizer both in this country and in Europe as this

and who first dated to turn green sward land same mineral called lime." ow it down immediately. It is of no great was the boldest innovator on the old farther. Can the Genesee Farmer pretend that of sawing. If our recollection serves us he lime has been more generally applied and with more firmer of Plymouth county, and he told what to our friend, the Rev. M. Allen of ed cattle, horses, sheep, and hogs! Can be make he, the President of the Agricultural Society us all believe that lime is more enriching than the It was more than thirty years ago, and Mr. putrid flesh of land animals or fish? Or that it ha we think, was the only farmer to try the exent till within about ten years.

Nether we have done any thing since that time, lime in order to make bone, and therefore lime must as paper and in the one that we formerly conbe procured and spread on to lands or the plants on how the many advantages to be derived which animals feed will find no lime, and cattle will ploughing thus, and sowing at this season, our

In many of our peregrinations through this State, years, we fancied we could tell, to a mile, travelling in September, who had read the has become a quite common practice to sow the fresh turned green sward furrow without first g through a course of planting and sowing grain. know of none who have tried this mode of or what is called in it in case they observed or what is called silex—but it does not exactly folsite rules. Many have attempted to reno-Nothing generally can be expected from atof this kind. Old pasture grounds are made r by ploughing and throwing on a little seed phonoming; but they come into grass slowly the greatest quantity of lime did not produce the eld but little the first year. Lands intended wing must have a dressing of manure at the

kets and think it no object to raise much grain, ad they can go over their lands and give them a ming twice as often by seeding on the greensward ear or two and then laying it down to grass with peat bogs that are more benefitted by one load of common gravel than by 100 loads of lime. Mixno exhausting grain crop being abstracted

been so much delighted with the advantages they Rough grounds cannot well be treated in this have derived, from spreading a hundred casks of Rough grounds cannot well be released; have derived, from spreading a will find that 100 kmmer tilled or planted, till all the sward is rotten casks of sand, well spread, well mixed, and well made fine. But grounds free from rocks and tended, with a view to a premium crop, will help may be turned over so flat with a good eigh that there is no difficulty in seeding down as as you can any old furrows.

the ground is 'ploughed it should be well led, then manured then harrowed, lengthwise the furrow, to prevent tearing up; then diagly, each way, to mix well the compost mawith the earth, as well as to fill the crevices in furrows. The grass seed, herds grass and red must next be sown and be covered by means of culture, I have had a desire for some time to break harrow. After this the ground may be ask a few questions; but a want of ability to ask a few questions; but a want of ability to compose deterred me. I will, however, venture and adhere to the roller and be dropped in heaps. We find one peck of good herdsgrass and three is of red top abundantly sufficient for one acre. service. me sow two or three pecks, but they lose by it; ground is bound out the very first year, and the for a number of years in favor of Barn Cellars, rop is short. It is better to sow two or three and the more I see and learn about them the parts on the surface after one year and a half have more convinced and I that they pay a pretty good per cent to the farmer. Now the questions of the surface after one year and a half have more convinced and I that they pay a pretty good per cent to the farmer. Now the questions are the surface after one year and a half have

We sow no clover as late as August for it is too tion I would ask is this, as my Barn is situate we sow no clover as late as August for it is too bible to be winter killed; but four or five pounds face may be sown next spring, before the sown of. This will serve to keep out weeds for the

raise an inclined chanceway for a passage into the passage into passage much to the acre. By answering these inquirmost! The second question is—which exhausts
most! Two tons of hay are worth more than fifteen

OLD TAUNTON. ost? Two tons of hay are worth more than fifteen ashels of rye, etraw and all, in any part of this Taunton, Aug. 7th, 1847. State. And hay is less exhausting than rye.

In a recent number of the Ploughman we made being comments on the article of a correspondent of the Maine Farmer, who undertook to state the reawhy lime ought to be procured by all farmers to cellar it should not be wholly under ground, for it is

The Genesse Farmer copies our article and comA barn 40 by 30 feet bas been raised five feet by nts u, on it in the following words:

means of screws for the sam of five dollars paid to Without endorsing what is said by the writer in an undertaker. The underpinning will then cost an andertaker. The underpining will then cost an action of lime is a matter of so much dis-a New England; and to hear the editor of an the earth that is thrown out of the cellar will make tural journal question its value "unless it be at causeway on which carts may be driven into the act the acid occasioned by the prevalence of barn. Or it may be brought at little cost on any barn. Or it may be brought at little cost on any

At the tisk of being placed among the "copyists" farm. In the list of being placed among the "copyists" and dealers in "old saws," on the books of the beginning, we must call attention to the fact that, other single element found in all cultivated ants, has been so generally, and so successfully of an a fertilizer both in Europe and in this count, as this same mineral called lime. As Cales should prefer to wharf up.

But no would say, this is "a fixed fact."

Barns should never be built without cellura: for

I would be no easy task to make a sound healthy

Barns should never be built without cellars; for much more manure is secured by their means, and

much more manure is secured by their means, and much more manure is secured by their means, and the firm in the food on which such animal substited. And if the soil was quite devoid of this mineral, how could the plants raised upon it, to feed man and his domestic animals, extract lime thereform. will the Ploughman assert that all soils contain must have air whether above or below, and all tight writers on this subject contradict themselves.

BOSTON, SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 21, 1847.

not half manure enough for my tiliage and mowing turn to manure. Is not that manure more suitable for another crop of corn than for rye or grass?

most any waste hay seed from the barn.

can afford to improve pusture grounds that are dis- half their size. tant from the barn is by ploughing—turning in green rops when any can be made to grow. [Editor.

MUCH LAND.

an Agricultural paper until commencing with the "Ploughman" last April. An Agent of yours providentially came this way and solicited my subscription. I somewhat reluctantly gave him my name for the term of six months. Most

GIVE YOUR CATTLE SALT. of the Agricultural Journals are more scientific than useful for common farmers who have small means to work a farm. Judging that they cannot be benefited without a large capital, to commence with, they fold their hands without making an effort to break away from their old habits, or even to attempt to profit by self investigats, or even to attempt to profit by self investiga-

I live on a hard rocky farm very uneven---not having means to improve it as I could wish, I have done the best I could for a few years past. Instead of following in the path of father and grandfather who neverthought much of manure, but the great thing was to vie with their neighbors, in planting a large number of acres. If followed this mode, in reasonable for the mode of the mode of the mode. bors, in planting a large number of acres. I followed this mode in younger life because it was my father's mode, until I was satisfied that something was wrong. I therefore turned my July 28, 1847. was my father's mode, until I was satisfied that something was wrong. I therefore turned my attention more to making manure and selecting proper portions of land to make rich therwith Had I begun this course when young, (being now 66,) with how much more ease I might have supported my large family, under the blessing of God, than I have been able to do.

piece has not been seeded to grass, for some 15 years, yet there has been an alternation of cropscorn, rye, wheat, potatoes, &c., and manuted highly every year. The last year--corn, very large growth of stalks, but not a medium crop. I find it will not do to plant corn on the same piece too often, however abundantly you may put on the manure.

Is not the product of 18, multiplied by 15.

A proper statement of the rule for multiplying by 15, would be to annex a cypher to the multiplicand and to that result add half of itself. In the example above annex a cypher to 18, it becomes 180, one half of 180 is 90, which added by 15.

If you deem this correction of sufficient MR. EDITOR,-Having been a subscriber to

put on the manure.

I therefore decided last spring to put this piece down to grass--went and purchased one bushel of marrowfat peas--planted one quart in my garden--31 quarts I put with one bushel and peck of oats--12 lbs. of clover and 4 qts. of Timothy; all this I sowed on what I call half an acre. So far as the peas and oats are con-

not speak of this as a great yield, but I wish, sir, to inquire whether my process was judicious—whetherin your judgment I should have had a larger crop with more peas and less oats—a large portion of the piece was matted to the ground for a long "time previous to harvesting," and I was afraid they would rot, but the peas and oats are all bright and handsome.

COLUMBIA.

Columbia, Ct., Aug. 7, 1847.

I P Oats and peas are often sown together by farmers in Maine as food for hogs, but in Massachusetts we think this is not much practiced. Corn is considered a better article in latitudes that are favorable to its growth.

after year without change. For all the manure is peated, that the worm emerges from the tree, and usually put on the tilled fields and the remainder of becomes an insect, about the first of July. the farm rans to moss. Scientific men tell us much will soon exhaust all that is appropriate to its own growth; but we have never seen any very good enters at the surface of the earth, as they usually do be grown for twenty years in succession in case the land is well manured. And land in grass does

prefer another-not because it had exhausted cer-

barns should have ventilators near the top to let off | The strongest advocates of rotation tell us that by

ductive. But the complaint is "how can I make Well, plant an acre of corn and fill the ground my pastures better without manuring? And I have with corn roots. The next year these roots rot and

No matter. Use the plough; turn the moss un- According to a portion of the theory of rotation der. Cross plough when the land is rocky any time the corn roots, of which good land will be full, will in the summer, and throw on some red top, or almake the very kind of manure that is wanted for another crop of corn. And as a matter of practice You will not expect to make your pasture grounds | most farmers will say that corn will follow corn, and rich at once by ploughing merely; but you will imrop of tye or some other grain. The plain lands corn failed for some other cause than a want of ound Taunton were formerly ran so hard with rye change of land. His soil might have become so rich and other grain without a particle of manure, that they yield but little where they have been since many of the statks. Very rich ground should have neglected. Ploughing will surely recruit them, but not at once. Grounds that are suitable for plaster are renovated | crop) that not more than half the stalks had ears on by sowing two bushels per acre; and plaster de- them; and our harvest proved inferior to that of troys the moss. But plaster has not much effect on another acre which was not made half so rich. ands in your quarter, and the only way that you Large stalks want twice as much room as stalks of

We yet know but little in regard to the quality of the manure that is best suited to particular plants. We hardly know why any manure is needed. But ROTATION OF CROPS .-- TILLING TOO all find, on trial, that lands produce more when manure is applied, and that many soils will not yield MR. EDITOR,-Dear Sir: I have never taken much without it. We doubt whether plants are as

MR. EDITOR,-Farmers are pretty generally aware of the great value of common Salt in promoting the health of domestic animals; yet many are culpably negligent in administering it to their wants. No prudent, careful husbandman will omit so important a matter. I don't know as I can exactly explain its Now, Mr. Editor, I cannot say half I wish because it will make my communication too many of the diseases of domesticated animals: it is sufficient that every body acknowledges its usefulness. In the first place, its properties have a cleansing effect, and is a good cathartic when given in a sufficient dose; and it is also moral precepts, and the news of the day with the Agricultural department, which very much adds to its worth as a weekly periodical. I am well pleased with the plain farmer-like articles which appear in its columns—the punctuality and promptness, to answer all inquiries, maniparate power to exert the stomach and intestines in digesting food. It is a stimulus which nature or Nature's God, and promptness, to answer all inquiries, maniparate power to extend the stomach and intestines in digesting food. seems to point out as a necessary of life, for, man and beast--domestic beasts I mean--like it mixed in small portions with their food—even some of the wild beasts of the forest are anxious to get it when thrown in their way. A hedge hog will gnaw through an oak plank to taste a myssel of it.

this. The best way is to place it in some secure place—a trough or box—under cover if possible, and let them go and taste of it when they please. In this way they will not be likely to take too

# SHORTER MULTIPLICATION.

Mr. Editor,—In the very interesting and useful article in your paper of July 31st, from the Ohio School Journal, the writer says. To multiply by 15 annex a cypher to the multiplicand and add half the multiplicand to that re-

Timothy; all this I sowed on what I call half an acre. So far as the peas and oats are concerned, I can give you a statement for I have gathered, threshed them and put them in my granary.

There grew on that piece of ground 17 bushels, harvested in the finest order, taken from the field to the barn and immediately threshed,—a bushel of this provender weighs 45 lbs. This is the first crop of the kind I ever raised. I do not speak of this as a great yield, but I wish, sir, to inquire whether my process was judicious—whetherin your judgment I should have had a larger crop with more peas and less oats—a large portion of the piece was matted to the ground for a long "time previous to harvesting,"

APPLE TREE BORER.

MR EDITOR,—I leave at your office, with this communication, "a striped bug" preserved in spirit. "Itook the varmint" from an apple tree on the third of July. I found him about twenty inches from the surface of the ground, and one-third of an inch inside of the ground, to the place where I found him, in a line corresponding with the grain of the tree, and uniformly about one-third of an inch inside of the bark. You see, because the surface of the ground in the surface of the ground in the hird of July. I found him about twenty inches from the surface of the ground, and one-third of an inch inside of the tree, and uniformly about on the place where I found him, in a line corresponding with the grain of the tree, and uniformly about on the place where I found him, in a line corresponding with the grain of the tree, and uniformly about on the place where I found him, in a line corresponding with the grain of the tree, and uniformly about on the place where I found him, in a line corresponding with the grain of the tree, and uniformly about on the hird of July. I found him about twenty inches from the surface of the ground, and one-third of an inch inside of the ground, and one-third of an inch inside of the ground, and one-third of an inch inside of the ground, and one-third of an inch inside of the ground,

NOTE. Any one who wishes may inspect the "critter" by calling at our office. He is larger than they usually are. He has probably been "stall fed" in some rich apple tree. [Editor Maine Farmer.

of a rotation of crops, and insist that one species up in the tree than they usually do. Perhaps the reason was he took a direct course. When the worm grounds for this .- Indian corn, for instance, may they are seldom found coming out so high as twelve inches. [Editor.

land is well manured. And land in grass does well for a long time when it is not sod-boand; it wants breaking up, but is not lived of grass. The same may be said of rye and backwheat.

It is true the grains exhaust the land more than the grasses do, and it is profitable to change often in order to let the whole farm have a dressing of manure; for manure is applied better on utiled crops there is any other way. We may be only singular. than in any other way. We may be quite singular, seen leaving the tree in swarms. The remedy is but we could never perceive so much advantage in

We would not be misunderstood—we are confident that much is gained by a change from grass to tillage and from tillage to grass—but not because the soil has become if the solid has been occasionally in circulation. For our part we have never yet had faith enough in brimstone to make a trial of its virtues as a poisoner of the sap

be known" whether there is any truth in this old

HARVESTING.

From our Agricultural Correspondent in Massacl MESSES. EDITORS :- In the old State of Mas-

Massas. Eurons:—In the old State of Massachusetts, we have now harvested our veinter grain, and we find our spring grain fit for cutting. No complaint is made of rust in the straw, or of blast in the kerned, and we shall consequently have a pretty good supply—that is to eay—all of us who resolved to grow our own grain.

Indian corn, too, looks rich and promising, though our spring was backward and our seed was covered later than usual. Patators never looked better, and we are in high hopes that they will this year come in without rot. Not that we can grow such fine samples as you can on the banks of the Kennebec, for we have too much heat, and not enough clay to suit potatoes.

Our hay harvest is probably the most important of any in Massachusetts, as we cannot afford to bring hay from a great distance to feed our stock, whatever we may do as to grain to feed ourselves. Hay is abundant, and we have had three weeks of very good weather for curing it. Cattle kept on such hay as we are now in the practice of dealing out, will not need much grain. We have had showers enough to keep vegetation along, and but few in those unlucky hours when the hay is all open to the sweetening influences of the sun, and when the farmer is in trepidation lest his hopes should be dashed by sudden freaks of the clouds and fickle winds.

Of the large fruits we shall have a pretty good supply, in case we continue to have as seasonable rains as heretofore; though prices may range rather high in consequence of an export trade. English cherries and the small berries seem not so plenty as in former years. It may be that labor is to high to be employed on any better than any be that labor is to high to be employed on any better than any and the continue to have as seasonable rains as heretofore; though prices may range rather high in consequence of an export trade. English cherries and the small berries seem not so plenty as in former years. It may be that labor is too high to be employed on

port trade. English cherries and the small berport trade. English cherries and the small berries seem not so pienty as in former years. It
may be that labor is too high to be employed on
small fruits, even at present prices. The demand in the capital of New England for fruits
of all kinds is rapidly increasing, and trees must
be fatther multiplied.

The instrument was next adjusted to the annular nebula between Beta and Gamma, in the
constellation of the Lyre, and the clock-work
being applied, an opportunity was afforded me
which I had often craved, for a deliberate survey of an object which, with smaller and less
nowerful instruments, had deeply interested me.

never stop till the horse does. These were once the indivisold at twelve dollars singly; now they go at ly seen.

The substance of the article is briefly this:—
The young stalks of rhubarb contain oxalic acid, and hard water contains lime; and consequently those who eat articles of food made of the plant, and drink such water, are introducing into their system the constituent ingredients of the mulberry calculus, which is an oxalate of lime; and greatly magnified.

The mulberry calculus is the most painful form The rubarb plant has come into extensive use, and is generally considered a very wholesome article of diet. If the danger of using it is as great as is represented in the Retrospect, it should be universally known. Indeed, there would seem to be reason to infer that the danger is not confined to those who use linestone.

Accong the results which may be anticipated from this control of the confined to those who use linestone.

Accong the results which may be anticipated from this control of the confined to those who use linestone. ger is not confined to those who use limestone portion of instances; and the experi ittle room to doubt its agency in the production foxalate gravel in the urine. [J. G. C. York, of oxalate gravel in the urine. [J. G. C. Pa., June, 1847. [Albany Cultivator.

CHILDREN'S BOOTS AND SHORS. The atten tion of every mother should be given to the state of her children's feet. How much subse-quent pain, distortion and lameness might be ared, if a little consideration were given in ime to the child's shoes and boots. As a genall will be well; but this must be seen to frequently, as little feet will soon grow larger.

If shoes are worn, they should be easy across the toes, and of good form in the sole, hollow-

prevented lameness, and restored the feet dankles to their natural form. [Hall's book

IMPERIAL. From a celebrated housewife, who treated us to a delightful summer drink, we obtained the following recipe for the pages of the

Take two gallons of water, two onness of bruised ginger, and two lemons; boil them together; when lukewarm pour the whole on a pound and a half of loaf sugar, two ounces of cream of tartar; add four table-spoonfuls of yeast, and let them work together for six hours: then strain the liquor and bottle it off in small stone bottles. It will be ready for use in a few hours. [Southern Planter.

Menous as a summar to generating a city.

Prass. Take out the cores, cut off the stems, and pare them. Boil the pears in water till they are tender.

we see various kinds of revolving rakes that speak of its resolvability, but I am quite sure the individual stars, though faint, were distinct-

seven and eight. But this year the spring tooth, at eleven dollars, is all the fancy; and it is expected to work on the roughest meadows, as spring teeth never break.

The double star, 61 Cygui, now engaged our attention; thus honored, only on account of the many individual of the researches of Bessel, to whom The cheap old plain shovel rake, that sweeps it revealed its parallax. I was struck, however, the hay cleaner than any that have been made, with the small, neat, round disc of the individ-is nearly overlooked, because there is less of ual stars, giving additional evidence to that al-mystery in it than in many others; and our ready obtained from their annual motion, that,

From twenty to thirty minutes are sufficient to clear an acre completely when the surface is tolerably smooth, and when no more than one to in the Fox's breast. The instrument was set ton is cut on the acre. Yet a farmer expects to its position, and it appeared in the field. The director had scarcely applied his eye to the televalum of the afternoon.

The time will come when farmers will use the rales are freely as preserving to the rales. ne time will come when farmers will use the roller more freely as preparatory to the rake, and where a four or five dollar instrument will be as efficient as one that costs eleven or twelve; farmers have not much leisure in July to examine and compare tools; and at no other season will they be likely to see a horse rake in action. Farmers are prudent and cautious of introducing new modes, and well they may be, for new modes are not always best, and actual trial is best. Yours &c., W.B.

[Maine Cultivator.]

Maine Cultivator.

this star, such was its dazzling brightness, and

expected, at no distant day make known the motions and laws of these wonderfully remote and complicated systems. WM. MITCHELL. Nantucket, 7th mo. 19, 1847.

creditable eye-witness, of a practical applicat of the theory of temperature in the proof fruits, flowers, and vegetables which connected with this office saw apples fresh and as fragrant as when fire were imported months ago and bought for 5 levies a box—being worth as many dollars. Flowers, berries, and the most perishable fruits have been kept in the same manner long enough

stems, and pare them. Boil the pears in water till they are tender. Watch them, that they do not break. Lay them separately on a plant of MEDICINE FOR Hogs. The American Farmer furnishes the following: When your hogs get sick, you know not of what, give them ears of corn, first dipped in tar and then rolled in sulphur. It is ten to one that it arrests the disease and restores the pis to perfect health.

No. 47.

An Act relating to Returns of County Commissions

and other Officers. BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Repre

STATE LAWS.

The county commissioners, or either of them, or any other officer, who shall neglect to comply with the daties required of them in the thirty-second, thirty-fifth, and thirty-seventh sections of the fourteenth chapter of the Revised Statutes, and in the one hundred and thirty-seventh chapter of the statutes of the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, shall forfeit to the Commonwealth fifty dollars. [Approved, April 19, 1847.

An Act establishing the Salary of the First Clerk in the Office of the Treesury and Receiver General of the Commonwealth.

lars. [Approved, April 19, 1847.

terly, which said sum shall be in fait f

Be it enacted, &c., as follows : From and after the first day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-seventh, the first clerk in the office of the Treasurer and Receives General of the Commonw

An Act to prevent Obstructions in the Cities, and to regulate Hackney Coaches and other vehicles.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:

Section 1. The mayor and aldermen of any city in this Commonwealth shall have power, from time to time, to make and adopt such rules and orders, as to them shall appear necessary and expedient, for the due regulation, in such city, of omnibuses, stages, hackney-coaches, wagons, carts, drays, and all other carriages and vehicles whatsoever, used or employed, wholly or in part, in such city, whether by prescribing their routes and places of standing, or in any other manner whatsoever; and whether such carriages and other vehicles as aforesaid are used for burthen or pleasure, or for the conveyance of passengers or freight, or otherwise, and whether with or without horse or other animal power: provided, that nothing contained in this act shall be construed to abridge or impair the rights of cities to with or without horse or other animal power: provided, that nothing contained in this act shall be construed to abridge or impair the rights of cities to make such by-laws and regulations, touching the subjects above provided for, as they now possess by virtue of their charters, or the amendments thereof. Section 2. The mayor and aidermen of any city may annex permittes for the violation of any such rules and orders as are authorized in the first section, not exceeding twenty dollars in any one instance; which penalties may be recovered, for the use of the city, by complaint before the police court of such city, or any justice of the peace in a city where no police court is established: provided, that no such rule or order shall take effect, or go into operation, until the same shall have been published at least one week in some newspaper printed in such

operation, until the same shall have been published at least one week in some newspaper printed in such city or the county within which such city is included. Section 3. The act entitled "An Act for regulating hackney-coaches in the town of Boston, and to repeal an act heretofore made for that purpose," passed November the twenty-fifth, in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six; the seventh section of an act entitled "An Act to regulate the paving of streets in the town of Boston, and for removing obstractions in the same," passed on the wing obstructions in the same," passed on the twenty-second day of June, in the year one thou-sand seven hundred and ninety-nine; and all that part of the fifth section of the same act which relates to the driving of any horse or cart, or any wheel carriage of burthen or pleasure, or the wheeling of any wheelbarrow, on the foot-walk of any street in Boston; the second and third sections of an act en-titled "An Act in addition to the several acts now in force to recorded the paying of streets in the town in force to regulate the paving of streets in the town of Boston, and for removing obstructions in the in force to regulate the paving of streets in the town of Boston, and for removing obstructions in the same," passed on the nineteenth day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and nine, are hereby repealed: provided, that nothing herein contained shall be construed as reviving any acts repealed in any of the acts herein referred to. [Approved, April 23, 1847.

An Act to establish the Salaries of certain Registers of Probate.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows :

Section 1. The several registers of probate herein

named shall receive for their services an annual sal-ary, as follows:—

The registers for the counties of Middlesex, Essex, and Worcester, each the sum of fifteen hundred dollars. The register for the county of Bristol, the dollars. The register for the county of Bristol, the sum of seven hundred and fifty dollars. The register for the county of Norfolk, the sum of seven hundred dollars. The register for the county of Plymouth, the sum of six hundred and fifty dollars. The registers for the counties of Berkshire and Hampden, each the sum of five hundred and fifty dollars. The register for the county of Hampshire, the sum of four hundred and fifty dollars; and the

the sum of four nanored and mry gollars; and the register for the county of Franklin, the sum of four hundred and twenty-five dollars.

Section 2. The said salaries shall be paid, in quarterly payments, out of the treasury of the Commonwealth, on the first days of January, April, July, and October, in every year, and in the same proportion for any nat of a year. buly, and October, in every year, and in the same proportion for any part of a year. Section 3. All laws inconsistent with the provis-

nsistent with the provisons of this act are hereby repealed.
Section 4. This act shall take effect from and after the first day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven. [Approved, April

An Act providing for the Inspection of Hay.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows: Section 1. The mayor and aldermen of each

city, and selectmen of each town, in this Common-wealth, in which bale or bundle hay is sold, may, on the petition of ten or more legal voters of such city or town, annually appoint one or more persons as inspectors of bale or bundle hay, who shall be sworn to the faithful discharge of the duties of their office. fice.
Section 2. Said mayor and aldermen and select-

men, respectively, may remove any inspector so appointed, and fill any vacaucy that may occur from death or otherwise. Section 3. It shall be the duty of the inspector

Section 3. It shall be the daty of the inspector to inspect and weigh all bale or bundle hay, within the limits of the city, town, or ward, for which he may be appointed, when requested so to do by the owner or vender of such hay.

Section 4. All bales or bundles of hay so inspected, which are found to be sweet, of good quality and free from damage or nay inverseer with the section of the sect

ity, and free from damage or any improper mixture, shall be branded or marked No. 1. All bales or shall be branded or marked No. 1. All bales or bundles which are found to be sweet, and free from damage or any improper mixture, but consisting of hay of a secondary quality, shall be branded or marked No. 2. All bales or bundles which are found to be wet, or in any way damaged, or which shall contain any straw or other substances not valuable as hay, shall be branded or marked bad. Each bale or bundle so inspected shall also be branded or marked with the first letter of the Christian name, and the whole of the surraque, of the inspect-

Each bale or bundle so inspected shall also be branded or marked with the first letter of the Christian name, and the whole of the surname, of the inspector, and the name of the city or town for which he is inspected; and also the net weight of the bundle.

Section 5. Each inspector shall furnish himself with proper scales, weights, seals, and other suitable instruments for the purposes aforesaid.

Section 6. The fees for inspecting, weighing, and marking, as provided for in this act, shall be fixed by the respective officers having the power of appointment, and shall be paid by the employer of the inspector.

Section 7. Any person who shall sell any bale or bundle hay, in any city or town in this Commonwealth, where an inspector is appointed, as required by this act, which has not been inspected and weighed as herein provided, shall forfeit, for each bale or bundle so sold, two dollars, to be recovered in any court proper to try the same,—one half to the complainant, and the other half to the city or town in which such sale shall have been made: provided, that no inspection under this act shall be made, where the vender and vendee shall certify, in writing, to the inspector, that they object to an inspection. [Approved, April 23, 1847.

TABLE.

DURING THE DAY. day, fully exposes he shady side of ise of the opposit dosophy, how preje-

miphan's march from There were twelve eleven were officers

-, servant to Lieut.

He was the blackk hat—also a large
th brass hilt—which
tting involved in the
tegs. With Jo for
hidable body, and

however, the com-after the action was aking out from the orry to say it am the call'd on de pateriam by all dey hold most ex, but it was accepted to be de wagons."

work wonders! Dut

er, and de firing kept e cannon balls cum et de best ting dis ne of your'n is first illage apothecary. t!" said the pleased

joker, coolly, "I ound I bought the pirit of the s of the French las-aimed—"Why, what

eep nothing but first

of a language which ton on a par-Jais optician for a pair of on several, said he could you ever read? said the fellow, "if eat an ass as to wish

METES. o many kitheths; or notthy clack; brithk young mithet our kitheths back. on has been shining

t to a sleepy-heade ad, "it I had to trav-

the pump-handles of to water, and never a!" d many "ups and

he foul air from the stock.

In regard to old pasture grounds they yield not is reaped off, rye may be the constant crop for a mough to pay for fencing when they are covered long course of years, and the land will not run with thick moss. Pastures should be ploughed oc- down, because you restore sgain a great portion of easionally or they must not be expected to be pro- what was taken off.

prove them gradually unless you attempt to get off a We therefore conclude that our correspon

prolix. Suffice it to say, I am well pleased with the Ploughman, and for the following reasons. It is a Journal of good variety combining moral precepts, and the news of the day with the Agricultural department, which very much adds to its worth as a weekly periodical. I am well pleased with the plain farmer-like articles and promptness, to answer all inquiries, manifested by the Editor. Now, sir, I am an old man, my occupation is to till my little farm—to rather my bread by the sweat of the brow.

and we much incline to think that many who have

A very general fault in farming is to keep too nuch land in tillage, and to till the same fields year.

Our readers will recollect, what we have oft remuch land in tillage, and to till the same fields year

but we could never perceive so much advantage in a mere rotation of crops as some of our philosophers

gather my bread by the sweat of the brow. Having no opportunity an my boyhood to gain an education you will easily see "that much learning doth not make me mad."

When I read I cannot be profited unless the articles culled over on any subject combine taste with plain common sense. If I should attempt to find fault with your paper in any way, it would be with the fourth page, too much devoted to that which is novel and artificial, "but some for Paul, some for Apollos, some for Cephas, none agree"—therefore I blame not the Editor. I live on a hard rocky fam very uneven—not. just so much as nature requires and no more. Whoever loves to see a smooth, happy, healthy animal under his hand, will look to it that he has access to salt at all times. If cattle do not have access to it every day, and it kee withheld for a long time, they will sometimes eat to excess and cause scoring. Everybody knows this. The best way its also it is some access.

B. F. WILBUR.

Still, I have raised a family of nine children, all now living—the oldest 43—the youngest 23. I will just mention the tillage of a small piece of land which lies contiguous to my Barn the present season,—about half an acre. This piece has not been seeded to grass, for some 15 and and and the product of 18, multiplied by 15. A proper statement of the rule for multiplied by 15.

Per. East Lexington, Aug. 10. APPLE TREE BORER.

question, just turned to "a striped bug" to enable itself to fly about for a few days and lay its eggs. We have often seen these striped bugs a good inch in length, and we think that in our latitude

This fly, found by Mr. Foster, had bored higher

the soil has become tired of any burthen and would of trees, and a destroyer of the mites that live on the tain particles and must have time to recover before Yet as the Long Island Farmer says, "it ought to

vey of an object which, with smaller and less powerful instruments, had deeply interested me. With ordinary instruments, it appears to be a ring or wreath of stars, being entirely vacant in the centre, not solike what we might suppose to be the appearance of Milky Way, viewed as a whole at an immense distance. Seen through the Cambridge telescope, it is no longer a ring, its centre is no longer dark, but filled with a judges of the performances of these implements. but as our farmers are not many or them guides of the performances of these implements having never compared two together, they judge by the looks and of course select the kinds that but the looks and of course select the kinds that a circumstance of which I was not aware when at Cambridge, and hence did not a complicated.

farmers have all along supposed it a mysterious matter to collect hay in heaps by any other power than the hand rake.

distant as they may be by our means and modes of measurement, these bodies are comparatively near. From twenty to thirty minutes are sufficient Search was now made for the double headed

indes are not always best, and actual trial is best. Yours &c., W. B.
[Maine Cultivator.]

INFLUENCE OF THE RHUBARB PLANT IN PRODUCING GRAYEL. The fourteenth number of Braithwaite's Retrospect of Practical Medicine and Surgery, contains an article on this subject which is calculated to alarm those who indulge in the pies and tarts made of this palateable plant. It seems that it furnishes the material of one of the most painful and dangerous diseases to which the human system is subject.

The substance of the article is briefly this:—

Earl of Rosse, as we are informed by the Ptesident of the Astronomical Society of London,\* applied his powerful reflector to this object, and went so far as to say that "it exhibited symptoms of resolvability"; but he did not resolve to to the power of the telescope.

The next object of scrutiny was the delighted to the entertainment,—the sweatmeat of the feast. Well might Prof. Nichol say "no plate can give a fitting representation of it," and well might he add that "no one ever saw it for the first time through a telescope, without utter-

if they are dyspeptic, and unable to digest the acid, "are very likely indeed to incur the pain and the exceeding peril of a real concretion of that kind." "The oxalate was found in three out of four after eating the rhubarb."

This, it must be admitted, is rather startling.

The multipliery calculus is the most coinful form. of the concretion of the kidneys and bladder - so thickly was it surrounded by telescopic com

from this capital instrument, is the detection of planets revolving about the fixed stars, which are strongly indicated by those faint points of water, for the acid will probably combine with other bases as well as with lime. The presence of oxalic acid in the plant, perceptable to the aste, would lead one to conclude, a priori, that the ascribed effect would result from its use, which seems to be the case in the greater proportion of instances; and the experiments leave the second of instances; and the experiments leave the experiments leave the second of instances; and the experiments leave the second

\*Smith's "Cycle of Celestial Objects," page 371.

of fruits, flowers, and vegetables which has re-cently been patented by a citizen of Philadelphia, and which is now actually in operation. A large apartment is built under ground, the sides of which are lined with a double wall containing the toes, and of good form in the sole, hollowed and arched at the waist, and song at the heel
—if boots, then the elastic the same as ladies.

If the ankles are weak, a surgeon should be
consulted without delay. I have benefited many
children by making an elastic lace boot, which,
from the support it affords, compressing the muscles of the foot, and by bearing well up by
means of a spring under the arch of the foot,
has prevented lameness, and restored the feet

# HOMESTEAD EXEMPTION.

At the time when we penned the articles on this subject in the Ploughman, a few weeks since, we exactly the kind of opposition that the people during the last fortnight, still holds out the assume that the people, or the legislature of Connecticut, had agitated the question of homeof Connecticut, had agitated the question of homeitead exemption.

Since that time we have learned that a statue law on this subject has been there passed, granting a more liberal allowance to debtors than we had dared to suggest to the legislators of Massachusetts.

We urged that at feast a "log hut, or a board hut," of small value, should be forever exempt from attachment and execution for debt-that is, for any debt to be contracted in future. A small bit of land, too, must necessarily be exempted for the "but" to stand on; and a wee bit of a garden too would be very covenient appendage and serve to keep a family from starvation and from begging alms. We copy the following statute passed at the last session of the legislature of Connecticut :-

"SEC. 1. So much of a homestend or domicil "Sec. 1. So much of a homestead or domech, being the property of any one person having a family, as does not exceed in value the sum of three hundred dollars, and as will reasonably and conveniently accommodate only such person and family and such live stock as is now exempt by law, Som warrant and execution, shall be, and the same hereby is, exempt from being taken by any warrar execution for any debt whatever.

SEC 2. That whatever structures, apartment.

SEC 2. That whatever structures, apartment, tenement, addition or repair, made from time to time in reference to said homestead or domicil as shall only be reasonably necessary to accommodate foresaid (though said homestead or domicil may thereby, in some slight measure, become enhanced in value,) shall in like manner be exempt from any warrant or execution for debt: Provided, That all studyers anothereby. In prepends addition or restuctures, apartments, tenements, additions or re pairs not reasonably necessary for the accommoda-tions aforesaid, may be liable to be taken and dis-posed of for debt, duty or tax, in the same manner as if this act had not passed: Provided, That the posed of for dear, duty or tax, in the same manner as if this act had not passed: Provided, That the provisions of this act shell extend only to the ex-emption as aforesaid of said homestead or domicil and to such structures, apartments, tenements, ad-fitions or repairs, as are acquired or made from and GROODS or repairs, as are acquired or made from and after the passage of this act; and, provided, also, that all existing laws exempting property from execution or warrant for debt or taxes shall not be affected by the provisions of this act.

SEC. 3. That all acts or parts of acts, inconsistent with the provisions of this act, be, and the same are hereby repealed."

Here is a handsome allowance to a poor debto and it does much honor to the old and staid state of Connecticut. In country towns a whole acre of fand and a decent house might be held, in spite of all the powers of men who encourage poor men

to run in debt, in hopes to become the owners of the last foot of real estate in case of failure to house upon?" How easy to start objections to all manner of innovations on ancient customs! You time when he was taken out of the water. now exempt a cow, a pig, six sheep, and two tons of hay. How can this exemption benefit the inhabitant of a city? Poor people in cities keep no anipresent law therefore operates unequally-far more

Land may be had in some parts of Boston for one dellar per foot square, and a but large enough for a family to live in might be had, even in this capital, an axe before he rose from his bed. for less than 200 dollars. Almost any family therefore might receive more benefit from land exempti than from any exemption of cattle, or of hay to feed

unequally than a law that exempts a little real es

But poor families may be accommodated with lote in the vicinity of cities in case they must have a nestead of their own. Yet how few who dwel in cities ever count on becoming city landholders? People who always expect to live on hired premises are not injured in case a land exemption should never affect themselves. They can avail themselves of the exemption whenever they choose to remove, where land is cheap, and where their relatives and friends might safely aid them without fear of wasting their funds for the benefit of strangers.

It may be farther remarked here that houses are often owned by a number of individuals. Our present laws authorize the division of houses, and not quantity of dry goods. a year passes without a legalized division of a dwelling house. To one is assigned a front room, to another a back room; a third has a chamber or a garret. Some of the first of English poets lived in a garret. And garrets in this city may be had for less The dysentery is said to be very prevalent than \$300.

The objection therefore that such a law would the year. not be universally applicable has no weight. None of our laws operate quite equally on all. If a man has no property, and desires to save nothing, he cannot complain of laws relating to property.

But creditors have an interest, and they may complain of farther exemptions. Yes, creditors may complain that they cannot drive a debtor into Chancery, or into an almshouse. What then? Nine creditors out of ten would prefer Homestead exemption to any Bankrupt or Insolvent law that which was current last week was incorrect. The

What is the use of our present Insolvent law? We know what its tendency is, and we have so much regard for debtors of all classes that we would much regard for debtors of all classes that we would when there was strong probability of an immediate save them from the temptation. Its natural ten-

gelished the breezes from the ocean to grow so plump and full.

It is said there are upwards of 100,000 sheep in Addison Vt., which must be slaughtered or driven to other places for wintering. The desciency of hay and the rarages of grasshoppers have caused a scarcity of food

Our readers may recollect that Tuesday, the 24th instant, is the day appointed by Mr. Willis to exhibit his stump puller at Framingham.

and the lumber trade suffers.

There is a deficiency of vessels at Bangur

THE LATE ELECTIONS, in Tennessee, Kenacky, North Carolina, and Illinois, show that the people are not in favor of continuing the Mexican war; also that there will be a majori-

are called whige and who were elected as whige. Yet this will be of no advantage to the coun try if they vote as many did at the last aession.

As soon as we obtain authentic accounts of As soon as we obtain authentic accounts of its also a general concurrent opinion that the changes in these States we shall present yield will be abundant in the chief grain pro them to our readers. In Tennessee two men named Brown were candidates for Governor, one of each party in politics. The Whig Brown is elected by many hundreds majority; and it seems to be admitted that a majority of the seems to be admitted th whigs are chosen to the legislature of that reduction again took place of from 8s. to 10s.

with 172 possengers, was sunk in lat. 44 25; lon- ity of the new Corn exhibited, "rubbed ou 58 30, by coming in contact with the ship Shanunga, was excellent. We regret to state that some which arrived here last Monday. The Iduna had failures have taken place in the Corn trade, and which arrived here last Monday. The Iduna had on board 206 persons, mostly Swedish emigrants bound from Liverpool to New York. The Shanunga struck her in a fog, and was able to save but 34 persons from a watery grave. Many of the passengers lost had large sums of gold attached to their persons. Among others the Capt. (Moberg) sunk with \$1400 in gold. Those who were rescued were nearly naked and had no monay about their persons. A subscription paper was onesed here label given by the deficiency, that prices of Grain will, towards the close of the year, after inevigence. persons. A subscription paper was opened here the Merchant's Exchange.

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE. The annual Comencement at this College was held on the 29th ult. The graduating class consisted of forty-seven mem bers. The degree of D. D. was conferred on Rev. Isaac Robinson of Stoddard N. H. A large Freshman class has entered. The anniversaries of the several literary Societies of the College occurred on

visiting at Marshfield, went to a brook to water his crease in proportion as the provision markets de house on Sunday morning. We are informed that cline. The sales for the fortnight ending July

The notion, that a body found thus must not be moved, is erroneous. It should be taken from the water by the first one that reaches the place.

done in cities, where land is too dear to set a cheap under water for a number of minutes, and who was brought to life after more than an hour from the II A great lantern has been raised 75 feet

itant of a city? Poor people in cities keep no ani-mals, and want no fodder exempted for them. The light the building and the public grounds. Its cost is said to be \$17,000.

IF A murder was recently committed on the body of Samuel B. Wallingford in Tennessee, one of his negro men split his head open with The Duke of Wellington, aged 79,

ess whose annual income is said to be half a clo IF A mighty shower fell here on Wednesday tween two and three P. M. Twenty miles west

of us there was not rain enough to prevent the cart-

I P It will be seen that the Cambria brought out \$350,000 in specie. She also brought a large has

here. Too much fruit is eastern for this season of

The Chinese Junk which has been exciting much curiosity in N. York, arrived here on Wedneeday. The Cambria brought 106 passengers from

Liverpool to Boston, and 17 from Halifax.

FROM MEXICO. It appears by late accounts that the report of the capture of the city of Mexico, following items of news are by the Steamer Fashion, from Vera Cruz, August 2d. Gen. Scott was at Puebla on the 30th of July,

"The river continues to 'go down,' all the not receive much attention in any quarter. The tightness of money is still the subject of remark way up to St. Peters.'

The Dirty Water of Politics.—William Mudd is the whig candidate for congress in the third district of Alabama.—[N. Haven Register.]

The amount of specie shipped per Cambria this voyage is £60,000.

A comparative statement, in Charles Wilmer's

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CAMBRIA.

The British stoamer Cambria arrived at the Cuty in the next House of Representatives who nard wharf on Wednesday with the mail from Liverpool of the fourth of August. We copy the following from Wilmer and Smith's European Times :-

chalcs. Sad Calamity. The Swedish bark Iduna.

Sad Calamity. The Swedish bark Iduna.

Sad Calamity. The Swedish bark Iduna. will, towards the close of the year, after inevi-table fluctuations, still be maintained at a further for the relief of those who survived as soon as their condition was known, and \$900 were soon raised at the market is in a state of great depression. The harvest is nearly over in France, and has commenced in some of the southern counties of England. With regard to the potato crop, al-though it may be admitted that partial failures though it may be admitted that p may have taken place, we still

opinion that in general throughout England and Ireland the crop has not suffered.

The Cotton Market has been steady since the sailing of the Hibernia, and although prices in the early part of the fortnight gave way the early part of the fortnight gave way about 18d. per lb., this decline has been partially recovered since the arrival of the Caledonia on the 28th ult. The improvement just noted has been caused chiefly by the reports which have been brught over by the Caledonia, regarding the prospects of the survivors were present at the late Commencement.

The Mr. Artemas Litchfield, of Scituate, while visiting at Marshfield, went to a brook to water his case in proportion as the provision markets decrease in proportion as the provision market decrease in proportion visiting at Marshfield, went to a brook to water in crease in property of the fortnight ending Jury horse on Sunday morning. We are informed that cline. The sales for the fortnight ending Jury horse on Sunday morning. We are informed that cline. The sales for the fortnight ending Jury 100 me and 300 for export. The business of the last three days amounts to about 18,000 bales, of which not less than 6000 were taken by the speculators and exporters. We may here observe that the stock at the port of Liverpool at the present date, August 3, is estimated at about 410,000 bales; last year, at the same time, it was 760,000. Of American both at Liverpool and London, is very seasonable.

The state of trade in the manufacturing districts is, on the whole, of a satisfactory character. The "short time" system, as it has been termed, is gradually decreasing, and both in the gratifying fact, coupled with the fact of the encouraging prospects before us in consequence of the state of the crops, warrants us to anticipate, ere long, a good and prosperous trade in both cutton and woollen fabrics.

The steady demand which prevailed for Ja-macia and West India Coffee in the middle of July has gone on, and has extended to all the lower qualities, of which large quantities have preparing to marry Miss Coutts, a young heir-cas whose annual income is said to be half a closed; an advance in price of about 2s. cwt. on these descriptions has been fairly established. During the week the public sales of Jamacia were to the extent of 395 casks, which were freely sold at our quotations. Good ordinary Ceylon is in considerable demand.

The Wool Circular of Messrs. Hughes & Ronald, contains the following:—"There has been nearly an average business done this mort has left at this office a bunch of herdsgrass the tallest of which measures five feet and four inches in height!

The wool Circular of Messrs. Hughes & Ronald, contains the following:—"There has been nearly an average business done this mort have been merly an average business done this mort have been merly an average business done this mort owing to the market being ill supplied than any other cause, as the demand has been good for all useful qualities. We cannot quote any improvement in prices, but they are very firm, and for the present, we look for no change on way or the other. The principal business The Wool Circular of Messrs. Hughes & one way or the other. The principal business has been done in washed Peruvian of middle fair quality, several parcels of Russia Donskoy p\_P The scarlet fever and the measles are producing great mortality among the children in the city of Macison. Indiana.

fieece, and a few autumns; the latter a shade below former rates; white Egyptian is in good request, the market is quite bare: a few parcels of darker colors will be offered at the sales on the 6th August. Several lots of Turkey, both mer long stapled parcels have been chiefly in request; the sales will also include some of this description of various qualities. Best East In-dias are sought after; the supply in the market is limited, and composed chiefly of inferior kinds. Is limited, and composed chieffy of interior kinds. There has been more business done in Irish Wools, principally for the home trade: in France business is still reported to be in a very unsatisfactory state. We have little to report in Scatch Wools: were little to deep at in Scotch Wools; very little has been done at the fairs which have lately taken place, the ideas of the buyers being much below the pre-tensions of the sellers. The public sales on the tensions of the sellers. The public sales on the 5th August will consist of 1100 bales Port Philip and 400 bales Portugal and other kinds; and on the 6th about 1000 bales East India, Buenos Ayres, Turkey, Egyptian, and other low Wools.

During the last fortnight the value of money has been maintained the rate of discount on save them from the temptation. Its natural tendency is to manufacture rogues and to improve the faculties of all who were rogues before. It ought to be well understood that the terms debtor and rogue are not synonymous, and that legislators should never strive to make them so.

People are enticed to roguery by the laws of the land. They are driven from their domicils "through the capital of the 29th, and from Puebla to the 30th.

Mr. Kendall represents the chances of peace in the capital of the 20th, and from Puebla to the 30th.

Mr. Kendall represents the chances of peace in bills not exceeding one month to run. 5 per cent. People are entitized to roguery by the laws of the land. They are driven from their domicils "through Chancery"—tripped up by creditors to be set up again by legislators. They are gravely told, by law, that if they will come and swear to their present inability to pay, they shall be forever exonerated from all present debts, and in future be at libe erty to wallow in wealth, however acquired, while former creditors may whistle for their just dees. We take the ground that legislators have no proper right to cancel a debt considered sacred until discharged by the obligee. No one size has a right to declare them void. It is not in the power of any to know what may be the future fortune or luck of the debtor. Legislation may provide for the present and determine how far a creditor may parsue his debtor to enforce his obligations. But while property is held hisble, generally, for the payment of debts, it is partial legislators. But while property is held hisble, generally, for the payment of debts, it is partial legislation to provide a loophole for such as have gone through a certain set of oaths, to exceed from the irrelation of the 20th the property of the cancel and the property of the cance

TENNESSEE. John W. Harris (Whig) is elected to Congress in the Memphis district, so that the delegation stands six Whigs to five Democrats.

There are 517 sick in the hospital at Deer Island. On Tuesday 63 were received, 54 from the barque Georgia, and 12 from the city. The Galena Gazette makes the following nnouncement:—

The Galena Gazette makes the following nnouncement:—

The Galena Gazette makes the following which emanate from the Spanish government do

in the stock market

tons, iron 8300 tons. The decrease was, in earthern ware 163 crates, and in tin plates, 30,338 boxes. From Baring's Circular we learn, that in American stocks transactions have been very limited. New York was in demand, as well as the Consoli-

My relations with foreign powers continue to in-

inform you that it is my intention imu

dissolve the present Parliament.

I rely with confidence on the loyalty to the throne, and attachment to the free institutions of this couneapness and plenty.

Previous to the prorogation, on the 20th ult., there was a short discussion on the subject of though the plate of the spurious bills is wholly the donations of food from this country for the benefit of the destitute people of Ireland, in likely to deceive. The paper is whiter, the cenwhich warm enconiums were passed upon the peo-ple of the United States. We have not room to-day for even an abstract of the debate.

At an agricultural dinner given at Northampton on the 22d ult., Mr. Baneroft made a very graceful operation. [Atlas. speech which is reported in the papers with commentary remarks from the editors. The Ningara, the second of the new s'eamers for

rope, is to be launched in a short time.

and a half days. The Ocean Monarch, of Train & Co's. Line, ar-

rived on the 21st. July. The steamer Great Britain has been partially raised from her bad in Dundrum bay, but she was not yet got off, although "great hopes" were enter-

IRELAND. The week's rent at the usual weekly meeting of the Repeal Association, held on the 19th, was announced to be £59 19a. 4d. On the succeeding weekly meeting it amounted to £60. Mr. Collett, the late member, and present candidate for Athlone, was present, and, with Mr. Morgan and John O'Connell, addressed the meeting. All the speakers expressed a confidence that the Repeal movement would regain strength, and that the next Parliament would great a Repeal to the Union.

An immense number of tenantry have been evicited at Charleville on the Earl of Cork's estate, and it was represented to have been effected under circuit of the course will of course will of course will of course

it was represented to have been effected under circumstances of considerable harshness. This, however, has been contradicted, and although no acts
of cruelty have been perpetrated by the agent, still
the eviction of the tenantry seems to have been on a large scale.

FRANCE. The Moniteur published the law ex-tending to the 31st January, 1848, the free impor-which he killed five or six and captured to or forty. The prisoners taken confessed tation into France of corn, out-meal, flour, rice, or forty. dry vegetables, and potatoes.

An explosion at the marine fleece and lambs', have found buyers, of the for-

M. Pellapra, one of the confederates of M. Teste,
who it will be recollected absconded to Brussels in Maine returned to the Board of Education, be-

be able to meet any emergency, and equal to sur- breadstuffs.

the several cantons, and their protests to the Diet finally against the dissolution of the League.

ITALY. Rome. A conspiracy against the Papai agents were to have created an alarm among the multitude, and to have thrown daggers at the feet of the soldiers, to induce a belief that it was intended to marder them. Fifty malefactors were to have been let loose from the prisons shortly before the fireworks, in order to occasion confusion. The popular chief Cierraschio discovered the whole on the 15th. The people immediately demanded the suspension of the feast, and the Pope having ordered the immediate armament of the National Guard, upwards of 2000 of the most respectable citizens applied to the authorities for arms, and succeeded in maintaining public tranquility. Cardinal Ferreti, the new Secretary of state, arrived at Rome on the 16th. The people received him with acclamation, and in the evening there was a general liamanistion. The first act of Cardinal Ferreti was to dismiss and exile Monsignor Grasselini, the Governor of Rome, allowing him only twenty-four hours to quit the city. M. Grasselini opposed no resistance.

Russia. The accounts from Russia are of battless with the people of Caucasus, and the obstinate defence of the mountaineers.

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European Mail, shows that the exports from Liver- | dwellings, warehouses, &c., on the Homan side of pool to the United States for the first three months of the present year compared with the exports of 1846, exhibit an increase in all the most important items. For instance, manufactured goods have in-For instance, manufactured goods have in-ed 30,857 packages, hardware 4041, coal 2682 attempt. Under these circumstance dition against Canton was expected.

LIGHT HOUSE ON COHASSET ROCKS. Our renders are aware that an appropriation was gran at the last session of Congress for commencing work of erecting a light house on Minot's Ledge, New York was in demand, as well as the Consolidated Association of Planters of Louisiana. Some sales of Pennsylvania had been made at 69.

PARLIAMENT was prorogued by the Queen in person on the 23d ult. The following is part of her speech on the occasion:

My Lords and Gentlemen—I have much satisfaction in being able to release you from the duties of a laborious and anxious session. I cannot take leave of you without expressing my grateful sense of the assiduity and zeal with which you have applied yourselves to the consideration of the public interests.

Your attention has been principally directed to the measures of immediate relief, which a great and unprecedented calamity rendered necessary.

I have given my cheerful assent to those laws which, by allowing the free admission of grain, and by affiorlate foilings for the necessary.

I have given my cheerful assent to those laws which, by allowing the free admission of grain, and by affiorlate foilings for the necessary. I have given my cheerful assent to those laws which, by allowing the free admission of grain, and by affording facilities for the use of sugar in breweries and distilleries, tend to increase the quantity of human food, and to promote commercial intercourse.

I rejoice to find that you have in no instance proposed new restrictions, or interfered with the thiberty of foreign or internal trade, as a mode of relieving distress. I feel assured that such measures are generally ineffectual, and, in some cases, aggravate the evils for the alleviation of which they are adopted.

I cordialis a reverse of the such measures are generally ineffectual, and, in some cases, aggravate the evils for the alleviation of which they are adopted.

GROWTH OF MASSACHUSETTS. In 1790, the Lordinilly approve of the acts of large and liberal bounty by which you have assuaged the sufferings of my Irish subjects. I have also readily given my sanction to a law to make better provision for the permanent relief of the destitute in Ireland. I have likewise given my assent to various bills calculated to promote the agriculture and develope the industry of that portion of the United Kingdom. My attention shall be directed to such further meaning more than 700,000, and in 1847, it will mount to about \$3,884,000. From these facts it appears that wealth increases in Massachusetts are sans we conductive to those salutary puramount to about \$3,884,000. From these facts it appears that wealth increases in Massachusetts three times faster than the population. Were the whole property of the State divided, every family consisting of five persons would have an estate worth \$2,032. But the cost of living has kept pace with the increase, for the average surplus sumption is only about \$10 per head.

We regret to announce that our city con trely with confidence on the loyalty to the throne, datachment to the free institutions of this country, which an animate the great body of my people, in with them in subplications to Almighty God, at the dearth by which we have been afflicted up, by the Divine bleasing he account of the damping the country of the country of the damping the country of the damping the country of the bivine blessing, be converted into d plenty.

of the denomination of one, two, three, and five dollars. We have now tens of the Marine dollars. We have now tens of the Marine Bank, a broken concern somewhere out West altered to the Marine Bank, New Bedford. Allose a little more money by the rascally swin-dlers who are prowling about, that association for the detection of counterfeiters may get into

REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF FLOUR. Just as we were going to press, a gentleman, who is leaving by the Cambria, called at our office and the Cunard line, was launched at Greenock on the stated that such was the abundant crops on the 28th ult. The third new steamer, called the Euflour which had been shipped from the United The Caledonia, from this port, steamer of the 16th
July, arrived at Liverpool on the 28th, in eleven
and a half days.

States, had been re-shipped for London, and
was obliged to be sold at a reduced price to
meet a sale at all. [Willmer's European Mail.

MACKEREL. The schooner Barnstable, Bacon master, arrived at this port on Sunday I weeks out, with 50 barrels Mackerel: them unusually plenty, that they are fat, but won't bite at a baited hook! Several vessels had been spoken with, two and three weeks out, having from one to ten barrels, realizing the same difficulty of catching them. [Barnstable

THE DEATH OF RAPP. George, Rapp, the

founder of Economy, Pa., and the greatest communitiest of the age, is dead. He departed the life on the 9th inst., aged 92 years. He was native of Germany, and emigrated next try half a century ago with a band of followers, with his own peculiar religious, political and so cial views. His neice is his herress, but as ce estate, and libacy is a peculiarity of their creed, the stock under cir-will of course run out. [Phila. Enquirer.

Lieutenant Brown and several mer killed near Bugas. Major Edmond FRANCE. The Moniteur published the law ex- son pursued the Mexicans, and had a fight in The prisoners taken co as another conspiracy on foot killed by Camanches and three wounded LAMENTABLE. We learn from the Portland

who it will be recollected absconded to Brussels to the Board of Education, bebefore the trial of his accomplices, has since surrendered himself, and having undergone a formal
trial, was declared guilty, and sentenced to civil
degradation and a fine of 10,000f.

SPAIN. The troubles in the palace do not seem
to have been at all ameliorated, and the Queen and

There was an alarming run on the bank of St. Ferdinand on the 10th and preceding day. The bank, however, sustained itself, and continued to pay its notes. The run upon the bank had relaxed on the 15th, and confidence had begun to revive.

The government loan for 100 millions of rules was abunded on the inside. Ferdinand on the 10th and preceding day. The bank, however, sustained itself, and continued to pay its notes. The run upon the bank had relaxed on the 15th, and confidence had begun to revive.

The government loan for 100 millions of reals was abjudge on the 16th to the Uhion Bank of Madrid, which was the only offer. The terms of the contract are 100 millions of Treasury bills taken at 97 1-2, from which a commission of 2 1-2 per cent. is to be deducted, leaving 25 millions, which the contractors are to pay in five monthly instalments, terminating in November next.

Belgum. A new Ministry has been proposed, of which M. Vedyt is to be the head. He is said to be able to meet any emergency, and equal to sur-

SWITZEBLAND. The accounts from this country are principally in relation to the difficulties in making repeated efforts to poison himself, he finally became submissive and confessed his crime under the gallows.

Benjamin E. Ludden to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of late Capt. Zebulon Woodberry, 2d, both of Beverly.
In Danvers, on Tuesday evening, by Rev. J. Prince, Mr George R. Carlton, of the Danvers Courier, to Miss Mchitable, daughter of Mr Amos Osborn.
In Lawrence, Mr Milton B. Barney of Lowell, to Miss Scorb Desire of Machine.

Sarah Davis of Methuen. Newbury, 18th inst, by Rev. D. K. Lee, of Sa-Mr John A. Hoxie of Roxbury, to Miss Elizabeth Curson of Newbury.
In Southboro', Aug. 15, Mr William G. Emerson to

In Southboro', Aug. 19, Mr Vinner, Miss Levina H. Fay.
In Stonington, Ct., 12th inst, Ambrose Snow, of Thomaston, to Mrs Sarah Schollield, of Cambridgeport.
In New York, 15th inst, by Rev. Mr Sommers, Mr Henry Grant to Miss Sarah B. Webster, both of Sa-

### DEATHS.

In this city, 14th inst, suddenly, of cholers, Mrs Eliza-beth Danforth, formerly of Meredith, N. H., 48. 10th inst, Susan Jane, youngest child of A. R. Hol-den, 14½ months. 17th inst, Albert Mason, son of Dea. War. Keith, 6

17th inst, John J. Peeler, Jr., youngest son of J. J. r, 1 year 10 mos. th inst, Miss Ellen, youngest daughter of Ira Crawford, Esq. 15 years.

August 16, Frank Cutter, son of James H. and M.
W. Danforth. V. Danforth.
August 13, Mrs Caroline C., wife of Thomas D.
mith, 18 yrs. 8 mos.
In Scituate, July 29, Mr. William Pride, 100 years,

In Dorchester 16th inst, Mrs. Ruth Swan, wife of

In Dorchester 16th inst, Mrs. Ruth Swan, where a leuben Swan, 61.

In Brighton, on Thursday, Aug. 12, Benjamin Freach, leuben Grain—Sales of Corn, of good mealing quadrecretary of the Boylston Insurance Co., about 25.

In Westboro', Aug. 15, Sumner Hudson, Esq., of S0a02c per bushel, cash. Fow his city, 56. In Westboro', Aug. 15, Summer Hudson, Esq., of his city, 56.
In Portsmouth, N. H., on Friday morning, Aug. 13, daughter of Rev. Andrew P. Peabody, 14 mos.
In Marlow, N. H., widow Lydia Austin, 101.
In Newburyport, Willard Pierce, twin son of Laban and Mary Pike, 6 vrs. 6 mos.
In Haverhill, Harriet C., daughter of Mr Heary Poster, 6 mos.—Mrs Mary D., wife of Mr Daniel
Saaf; Michigan, &c., 5,7(8).

In Plymouth, 17th inst, Eliza Ann, wife of Silas Stevens, of East Rrookfield, 29.

In Seckonk, at her father's residence, Aug. Sth. of consumption, Mrs Sarah A., wife of Joseph N. Cunningham and daughter of Ebenezer Bishop, 29 years, 6 months 9 days. [Baltimore papers please copy.]

In Billerica, 29th ult, Mrs Hannah, widow of the late Solomon Harrington, of Lexington, So.

In Newton, Mr Harrison C. Page, a member of the middle class in the theological institution, 27.

In Lynn, John, son of William Prescott, of Boston, A years.

years. In Pownal, Me., Mr Thomas Paine, 93, a soldier of the Revolution. of the Revolution.

In Salem, Mr Thomas Cahill, 26.

In Lawrence, Mr Michael Baughan, 21. Alcina E.
S., infant daughter of S. H. Stevens, Eq. 14 months.

Mr Pierce, late of Lowell, about 24.

In Sherbarne, 8th inst., of consumption, Miss Mary coan Leland, eldest daughter of James and Mary Le-The fond heart is no more, the beautiful has fled,

Hope's brightest coronar, Is faded! And a knell To loved ones grief has come; sorrow her cup hath

With dregs of deepest bitterness And e'en the heart of gladness, By a rude blast is chilled.

Warm hearts are heaving now; and tears from bright

Warm hearts are heaving now; and team from bright eyes glowing.
And gloom that ne er before
Young hearts has clouded o'er,
E'en strangers' laugh is hushing.
J. L. W.
In Worcester, Aug. 10, at the residence of Mr. Edward D. Bent, Mrs Ann B Hawes, of Boston, 51.
In Worcester, Aug. 12th, Emma Anna, daughter of Rev. John Jennings, 8 years.
In Oakham, Aug. 12, Charlotte E., daughter of Mr Stephea D. Tourtelbot, of Worcester, 10.
In New Milford, Ct., July 27, Mr Esther Stone, in her one hundredth year. She walked out doors till the 16th of July, and has always enjoyed good health.
In West Boylston, Aug 10, Mr Asa Holt, 72.
In Fitchburg, Aug. 10, George S. Stanley, 19; Mr Adams J. Goodrich, 43.
In Philadelphia, 12th inst, John Carlton, sailing master. U. S. N. a native of Salem, Mass, 77.
In Brooklyn, N. Y., 16th inst, Mrs. Cynthianna Valentine, late of Boston.
Number of Deaths in this City for the week ending

'alentine, late of Boston.

Number of Deaths in this City for the week ending lag. 14th, 119; Males, 59; Females, 60; Stillborn, 7.

Causes: consumption 10; typhus fever 32; dropsy at the brain 5; inflammation of the bowels 4; disease f the bowels 31; do kidneys 1; do heart 2; do brain; dysentery 4; teething 4; lung fever 1; scarlet fever; brain fever 2; old age 1; canker 4; cancer 1; massmus 4; infantile 7; tumor 1; cholera morbus 1; seasles 1.

# MINIATURE ALMANAC.

Bays of the Week.	Rises.	33	Sun Sets.	3	Moon Sets.	Length of Days.
SUNDAY.	1 5 14	1	6 51	1	( 1 10 )	[ 13 37 ]
MONDAY.	5 15	11	6 49	1	2 10	13 34
TUESDAY.	5 16	11	6 48	1	rises	13 32
WEDNESDAY.	5 17	11	6 46	1	6 14	13 39
THURSDAY.	1 5 18	1 1	6 44	i	6 53 1	13 26
FRIDAY.	5 19	-11	6 43		7 30	13 24
G. FURBAR	1 E 90	1 1	C 41	- 1	1 0 6 1	1 19 01 1

# Review of the Markets.

ASHES-For Pots, the market remains as last week, with moderate sales at 5a5\(\frac{1}{2}\)c per lb. Only 50 casks Pearls here. They are held at 8a5\(\frac{1}{2}\)c per lb.

COAL-The arrivals from the Provinces contin large, but many of the cargoes were previously contracted for. Sales are making of Sydney at \$6,50a6,75, 8 and Pictou \$6,75a\$? per chaldron, cash and 4 mos.—P Authracite arrives freely, and is selling by retail at \$7 per ton, cash.

COFFEE—There is a good degree of bruness in the market, and the stock is rather light. The principal sales comprise 3500 bags St. Domingo, at 64a64c; 2500 do Rio, 74c; 500 do Sumatra, 69c; 200 do Java, 84a10c; 100 do Porto Cabello, 74c per lb, 6 mos.

HAY-As the arrivals have not been large, the set is firmer. Sales of Eastern pressed at \$12al on, cash.

HIDES—There has been a very good demand the past week, and the market is firm. The principal sales comprise 3000 Rio Grande, at 12½c; 6000 Chilian bung dried, at about 11½c; 1900 Porto Cabello, 10½c; 2000 Buenos Ayres, 12½c; 500 Southern, 10½c; 2000 Mexican, 10½nlic per lb; 48 bales Cawnpore Goat Skins, [Wholesale Prices Inside Quincy 26a27c each, 6 mos.

HOPS—Sales to brewers, as wanted, at 8\u00e4n9c per lb, cash. New Hops are not expected in the market before the middle of next month. LEATHER—There is a good demand, and considerable sales are making at full prices. LIME-Sales of Thomaston at 65c per cask, cash

LIME—Sales of Thomaston at 65c per cask, cash.

METALS—Sheathing Copper is in moderate demand, at 234c; yellow Sheathing Metal, 20c per lb, 6 mos. Pig Iron is in good demand, and prices have somewhat improved. Sales of Scotch, Gartsherrie brand, at 384; American, which continues scarce, \$32 a35 per ton. In Bar, the balance of a carge of Swedes, common quality, has been taken at \$82,50 per ton, 6 mos. Nails continue in active demand, at 44c per lb, cash. There have not been many operations in Lead since our last. It is held at 44c, and buyers offer 4c per lb, cash. 300 pigs Banca Tin have been sold at 224c per lb, 6 mos.

MOLASSES.—The arrivals have been light threatened.

MOLASSES-The arrivals have been light, the stock is considerably reduced, and the improved prices mentioned has tweek are sustained. The sales comprise 300 a 400 hids Cuba sweet, at 25a26c, 350 do do sour, for distilling, 23c. A cargo of 230 hids Surinam, 24c per gallon, 6 mos. At the close, Cuba sweet, early crop, is held at 26c, and recent importations, 25c; Cuba sour, 23c per gallon, 6 mos. Some holders are asking hale per gallon above these prices.

smor of Romes, allowing him only twenty-foat hours to quit the city. M. Grasselini opposed no resistance.

RUSSIA. The accounts from Russis are of battles with the people of Caucasus, and the obstinate defence of the mountaineers.

INDIA AND CHINA. Two Overland Mails have arrived at Losdon; the first dated from Canton to the 23d, Hong Kong to the 25th May, Calcutts to the 3d June, and Madras to the 25th May, Calcutts to the 3d June, and Madras to the 9th.

The state of affairs in China was still unsatisfactory. Up to the 23d May, when the last accounts left Canton, all business remained suspended, and fresh disturbances were anticipated. The mob had menaced the Governor, Keying, for his recent concessions to foreigners, and threatened to burn his palace if he attempted to give effect to the terms of he late treaty; especially in so of ar are regarded a concession to the English of adequate lands for label and concession to the English of adequate lands for label and concession to the English of adequate lands for label and concession to the English of adequate lands for label and concession to the English of adequate lands for label and concession to the English of adequate lands for label and concession to the English of adequate lands for label and concession to the English of adequate lands for label and concession to the English of adequate lands for label and concession to the English of adequate lands for label and concession to the English of adequate lands for label and concession to the English of adequate lands for label and concession to the English of adequate lands for label and concession to the English of adequate lands for label and concession to the English of adequate lands for label and concession to the English of adequate lands for label and the label and concession to the English of adequate lands for label and the label and PROVISIONS-There has been a steady de

TALLOW-Sales of a few of WOOL-For domestic fleece thee is a good

prices. In foreign, there have been Smyrna white at 12 c; 200,000 lbs per lb, 6 mos, and 100,000 lbs S. AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK [By John Tyler.]

Nutmegs-4 kegs, second quality, \$16 per Sugar—20 hhds Muscovado adv'd, 10 sols, 5 per 100 lbs., 4 mos.

Rice—2 casks, 5½ c per lb, cash.

Cinnamon—39 bales, 6½ c per lb, cash.

Salt—90 sacks Liverpool fine, 1 30 a 1 31. Salt—90 sacks Liverpool fine, I sacks do coarse, 1 124 a 1 13 per sack

[By Horatio Harris & Co.] Corn—300 bags New Orleans yellow, \$1 a \$1 bags do do white, 79 a 80c per bu. cash.

In Scituate, July 29, Mr. William Pride, 100 years, 5 mos. 17 days.

In Worcester, Miss Mary Anne Willard, eldest laughter of Hon. Sidney Willard, of Cambridge.

In Charlestown, 16th inst, Norman, son of Silas and Sarah M. Kinsley, 15j mos.

On Saturday evening, August 14, Frederick, only son of John F. and Mary E. Holbrook, aged 1 year 10 per bbl, cash. The market close commontles.

Grain-Sales of Corn Meal at St

NEW YORK, Aug 16, 21 P. M. In Haverhill, Harriet C., daughter of Mr Henry oster, 6 mos.—Mrs Mary D., wife of Mr Daniel leath, 39. leath, 39. In Plymouth, 17th inst, Eliza Ann, wife of Silas Ste-In Plymouth, 17th inst,

> CATTLE AND MEAT. BRIGHTON MARKET, MONDAY, Aug W At Market, 900 Beef Cattle, 100 St BEEF CATTLE-Extra, 7 00; first quality, a6 75; second and third do, 4 50a85 STORE CATTLE-Sales were not

Sand \$40. SHEEP—Sales of lots at \$1.50 to 300 to from 1 50 to 2 50.

Swine—At wholesale, 64c for Sows, 64cfer rows. At retail from 7 to 74c per lb.

SALES OF STOCKS ON WEDNESDAY. AT AUCTION [By Stephen Brown & Son.]

chares Boston and Providence RR, 9 perct.
do Vermont Central do, \$95\(\frac{7}{2}\) a \$\\ \text{9}\) ige do

Lastern Railroad, \$10\(\frac{7}{2}\) per ct. adv.
do Vermont and Mass. RR, \$9\(\frac{7}{2}\) per sh.
do Portland Saco and Portsmouth do, \$2\(\frac{7}{2}\) do

Cheshire do, \$9\(\frac{7}{2}\) per sh.
do South Cove Co, \$195.
do Saco Water Power Co, \$45\(\frac{7}{2}\). do Atlantic Mills, (\$300 paid,)
do State Bank, (par 60.) \$60 a
do Shawmut Bank, \$96 per sh.
do East Boston, Co, \$22§ per s No 2, 15 Dividends \$12 each, (East Bos No 3, 15 do \$10 do do [AT THE BROKERS' BOARD.]

Fitchburgh Railroad, 1254. East Boston Co, b o 10 ds. 228 Old Colony RR, Long Island Railroad, \$161 Norwich & Worcester, RR, 555.

44 Canton Co. 1 0 30 ds. NEW BEDFORD OIL MARKET, Aug. 16 .- [] week.] Sperm—Sales of the week some parcels, all at 100c per gallon, except a publs, which sold at 99 c. The demand co active, and holders are firm at the manufactured sales of 5000 gallons Secusies 1.

Under 5 years 5; between 5 and 20 years 14; between 0 and 40 years 28; between 42 and 60 years 10; over 0 years 2.

Sperm at 110c, cash, and 2000 gallons union 115c, cash. Whale—More activitá in sales to a large extent at fully previo transactions include 100 bbls ground ti bbls N. W. Coast, in lots, at 34c; 800 bbis N. W. Coast, in lots, at 34c; SSD vate terms; and on Saturday 1500 ham Coast at a fraction over 35c per gal. there is little doing; we hear of a sale of N. W. Coast and South Sea at 28c per lb, dles—A sale of 500 boxes, at 28c per lb,

utter, lump, lb 28	Do. West'n, B
o. smoked	Sheep, whole, b
VEGET	
otatoes, # p*k. # 20 o. awt, # p*k. # 20 abages, h*w.oz. \$ 50#. 75 quashes, # b. # 35 qursips, bushel. \$ 50#. 75 quashes, bush. a 100 comatoes, bush. a 100 comatoes, bush. a 50 rug Heans, pk. a 20 rug Heans, pk. a 20 adishes, dozen bunches,	Beets, bush 182 Beans, W bush 150d is Parsley, W box . 6:1 Lettuce, W don . 6: Pot'toes, n'w, pk 28 Horseradish, lb
FRI	IIT.
ranberries, bu 2 00@ 2 50 uinces, bush@ hestnuts, bush@ helibarks,bush@ rapes, Ham.lb@ ppies, new, pk 27@ 50 'hortleberries,	Oranges, & box

### [Wholesale Prices Inside Quincy Market.] BEEF, PORK, LARD, &c.

less Beef, Phbl.	Ohio Mest 17 002172
cash price 14 00@15 00	Do. Prime
io. 1 do 13 00@13 50	labels 49 th co com
ork, Bos'n, ex.	
cl. P bbl@22 00	Harry Bow'st the ex seller
ost'n Clear	
hio, ex. clear @ 20 00	Tongues, P bbl. 18 00820
0. Clear	
BUTTER, CHEE	SE AND EGGS.
ump, 100 fbs 16@ 24	Cheese, best, ton 5ff.

best, \* ton . . 15@ . . 18 Do.common.ton . . 13E. FRUIT AND VEGETABLES. Apples, V bbl... 2 00@ 2 50 Onions, V bbl... Potatoca V bbl... 1 50@ 1 75 Pickles, V bbl... Beets, V bbl..... 1 25 Peppers, V bbl. Carrots, V bbl..... Mangoes, V bbl....

[Wholesale Prices.]

HID	Es.
127012	African, Wih 116
	Calcutta Cow.g. 100
1200.12	salted, each. 100
900 10	Do., dry 200
HA	Y.
	Eastern pressed, 00 000 ft 100 00 000 Straw, 100 fts. 406
. 900 10	2nd sort
22/0 24	N.Y. red, light 186 Do. do., heavy 186
90.60 91	Do. do., heavy.

One of the editors of the N. Yo erce, a paper friendly to the ad d heretofore in favor of a vigorous pr Mexican war, comes out and d her personal responsibility for edit in favor of a continuance of it. The e eries as follows: SHALL WE NOT ABANDON TH

lask my countrymen to look cane ent position before the world. the peace of the world, and tuates the policy of devil tion perpetuates and love for Sistes, whose glory is love for for his rights-w an and protection for his rights—of one proclaimed good will among them the Great Father of all men whom the spread land of plenty, with this wide spread land of plenty, with acres yet unoccupied, upon which eraions may expand; we to whom h telligence, spreading schools an erywhere, and placed His Book of everywhere, and placed His Book of every family may have it; we who h heart can wish, are the nation last le arth to make war, to send our yo vade territory of our neighbor, to song men in battle, and her old to mes; to spread desolation, terro

This is the work in which Ame This is the work in which Aim gaged, now that all the other nation dened the abominable trade. Wha have inflicted on ourselves! The wa-ure is vast, but the nature of that c-renders it almost unworthy of men-3 C

eir soil, but more have perished ion of God." And they who at ion of their year of engagement heir homes again—what are they bring home to propagate and many broken down in formed in one year from good babits and feelings of ferocious the habits and feelings of ferocious a curse has this war been already try! A long list of "pensioners," in those of the Revolution, will fill up that patriot throng, who served in the heir country against a foreign f much more reason for invading o han we have for invading that of M consolatory reflection, that those ours, who have suffered so pitiable ent voluntarily to their destiny. not conscripts taken by force from pations. They went of their own rade Mexico, and if they have per

Mexico, under Gen. Scott, seems tree of unmitigated wickedness. Wong enough to know that that was to peace, and that to fight longer rout an object. Yet the city of Volumed. The foundries of our c pufactures, who turned from the uits, to the manufacture of bomb the implements which destroy cit losion of these shells in palaces wellings, where the mother sat t midst of her family, was foreseen a y resolved upon. It is idle, in a e subject, to plead "the laws of no more than the laws of laws which regulate the internal poditti, are recorded in the Bible, or ed in that great day, when ruler must stand on one level, to be ju-perfect Christian rule, "Whatsoes that men should do unto you, do Well, what are we to do, after of the war. We have trodden do al existence of Mexico, so that basis of the national will, is impos

ever treaty we may now make, w

eir own chosen way. Under such views, the second

will be impossible for us to title to the least thing conceded aty. Beside, Mexico has not nt. She has nothing to cede d more territory at present wo us. Our population is rambli lity are already spread to very nts over people so thin and of se e whole nation is kept in const ven the ports of the Pacific are open for our use, and were before nced, as they ever will be. I age and indefinite hazard that we territory farther by force. The rement of our population will a years what will then be required. worth our having, it is impossible sin any good title to it. The a lingle square mile of Mexico, unconquests, would be only the au indelible blot upon the history of We could never own such terri and of any moral right, and be anything but a moral wron misiana; we accepted Texas with her lawful government. ore by conquest, would be the olicy of wickedness heretofore with which the annals of this R yet stained. May they never such a deed. While we purchas peaceful treaty with lawful sov ow the leadings of destiny; but equest, once admitted, will be orality, and open the door to a rife hazard to our nation.

natained upon any ground of ound policy. They only appear hat pride which so often goes b DEATH OF AMOS BLANCHA hear that Amos Blanchard, Esquessed on Tuesday, at the age of Blanchard was cashier of the A 18 years from its opening, i. e 1825 to 1843 ; when the infirm pelled him to retire from the r the cashiership, though he cont we believe, until his decease. of great probity and worth, and dover. He died as he had live cheered by the principles and tian. [Traveller.

taking a line across Mexicofrom

to the Pacific, or that of taking on of her sea-ports, either

e incomparably preferable to a bloody war. But neither

the firm of Sumner Hudson & dealers, of 10 South Market dead in his bed, at Westboro Sunday morning. Mr. Hudsor boro', in the four o'clock tra afternoon, and appeared to be and spirits. When discovere dead for several hours. His dis-tion of the heart. He was 5 had no family. The room wh the same in which he was borr The Auburn Daily Advertise class which has just be the class which has just be West Point has been commissi

SUDDEN DEATH. Summer I

to the seat of war. Augustus est son of Ex-Gov. Seward, will of that class, bas received a clientenant in the 8th (Gen. Wof Infantry, and left Auburn of lion his. MELANCHOLY. Capt. P. A. city, shot himself in the head an outhouse in the rear of No. Boston, on Tuesday last, at brought home yesterday for int

a young man of good character cumstances, and must have been temporary derangement when and act.—[Salem Register.

c per busel; Northern Clover See at 7aScier lb, cash. demand h been moderate, but the there have sen sales of about 1000 and yellow t7 1864c, and some good 0, 6 mos. for export at 12. per in, cash.

ourse, with constraints at good demand

ors, with constraints sales at quoted

to the per law of tales

tiper (200,000 lbs valparaiss at 10,000 lbs (Aircan) on pri

N SALES THIS WEEK [By John Tyler.] gs, second quality, \$1 to per b, 4

Muscovado adv'd, 10 solo, 88a6 neos, ile per lb, cash. sales, 6, ic per lb, cash. Liverpool fine, 1 30 a 1 31; 143 12 j a 1 13 per suck, cash. Horatio Harris & Co.1 New Orleans yellow, 81 a 811; 36 79 a 80c per bu. cash.

UR AND GRAIN. 20. Flour—There has been as flour during the past week, and II, prices have been quite firm. il, prices have been quite firm. Gescands, sold at \$6,25a6,314 face scands, sold at \$6,25a6,314 face sho flat hoop and Michigan, \$6, \$54a5,871 per bbl, cash. Southernous parcels of Richmond add at \$6,000 market closes firm at the above pright, not equal to the demand.

Corn Meal at 9: the whole of the passes of the years of the

ng 16, 2½ P. M. Genesee Flour \$5, &c. \$5,75a88; round Ohio is quite da sold for the West Indies at \$6,... er; fair Western mixed brought 75; ey 53a55c; Oats 46a48; Wheat love TLE AND MEAT. MARKET, MONDAY, Aug 16.

Beef Cattle, 100 Stores, 15 yokes O Cows and Calves, 4800 Sheep and of lots at \$1 50 to 3 00. Lambs colesale, 6 je for Sows, 6 te for Bur

STOCKS ON WEDNESDAY. Stephen Brown & Son.1 Stephen Brown & Son.]

and Providence RR, 9 per ct. alv. of Central do, \$95\frac{1}{4}\$ 96\frac{1}{4}\$ per sh. of Railroad, 10\frac{1}{3}\$ per ct. adv. of and Mass. RR, 90\frac{1}{3}\$ per sh. of Saco and Portsmouth do, \$2\frac{1}{4}\$ adv. tree do, \$8\frac{1}{4}\$ per sh. of Saco and Portsmouth do, \$2\frac{1}{4}\$ adv. tree do, \$8\frac{1}{4}\$ per sh. (\$300 paid.) 90 a \$1\$ per st. Bank, (\$90 per sh. (\$000 for \$22\frac{1}{4}\$ per sh. (\$22\frac{1}{4}\$ per sh. (\$300 for \$32\frac{1}{4}\$ er sh. (\$30

HE BROKEES' BOARD.] aurgh Railroad, 1254. Boston Co, h o 10 ds. 229. s o 60 ds 224 RR, 103

dony RR, 103.
| stand Railroad, \$164.
| ch & Worcester, RR, 554.
| s o 10 ds, 554. Co, so 30 ds, \$481

O OIL MARKET, Aug. 16.—[Forthe Sales of the week some 2600 bbs, in a per gallon, except a parcel of 25 1994c. The demand continues reco in lots, at 34c; 800 bbls do on prion Saturday 1500 handsome N. W. over 35c per gal. In Whalebone (; we hear of a sale of about 4000 ht South Sea at 28-29c. Sperm Carol boxes, at 28c per lb, cash. rices inside Quincy Market.]

PROVISIONS.

VEGETABLES. FRUIT. 

Prices Inside Quincy Market.] F. PORK, LARD, &c.

T AND VEGETABLES. 

HIDES.

One of the editors of the N. York Journal | WESTERN COMMERCE. From the report on the commerce and navigation of the valley of

long list of "pensioners," not honored as its share in producing the desire for peace pretiot throng, who served in the defence of elsewhere. The war feeling is rife in all other marry against a foreign foe, who had parts of the country.

solved upon. It is idle, in a moral view of which, to plead "the laws of war." Those to more than the laws of honor or the toward the city of Mexico on the 3d of August, which regulate the internal policy of a banare recorded in the Bible, or will be plead-that great day, when rulers and people stand on one level, to be judged by that or the first was sick at the time the letter was written, and Gen. Scott had visited him on business.

friet Christian rule, "Whatsoever ye would at men should do unto you, do ye even so to sem."

Well, what are we to do, after all the wrongs well, what are we to do, after all the wrongs well, what are we to do, after all the wrongs well, what are we to do, after all the wrongs well, what are we to do, after all the wrongs well, what are we to do, after all the wrongs well, what are we to do, after all the wrongs well, well and robbed of warious articles, and also two houses on Division street.

A sail boat, returning from St. Nicholas to St. Antoine, near Quebec, was capsized, and nineteen individuals on board—three men and sixteen females—all were drowned, except two of the men and one woman.

of rour use, and were before the war comed, as they ever will be. It is with damand indefinite hazard that we extend our tory farther by force. The rapid advances of our population will show in future with the control of the window.

But if the An English paper says, a farmer, speaking of

ther lawful government. Now to annex by conquest, would be the adoption of a y of wickedness heretofore unknown to us, which the annals of this Republic are not stained. May they never be stained by a deed. While we purchase or annex, by ful treaty with lawful sovereigns, we follow the leadings of destiny; but annexation by uest, once admitted, will burst the boits of hazard to our nation. The plan of its hazard to good from Boston to foreign ports during the month of July, amounted to 3,887 bales and cases.

month of July, amounted to 3,887 bales and month of the Makes of the month of the Makes of the

the brethren at the Society Islands.

The died as he had lived, sustained and ted by the principles and faith of a ChrisTraveller.

Summer Hudson, Esq., of Str. South Market street, was found in his bed, at Westboro', in this State, in the four o'clock train, on Saturday morning. Mr. Hudson went to West in the four o'clock train, on Saturday moon, and appeared to be in good health apirits. When discovered, he had been if for several hours. His disease was an affect of the heart. He was 56 years old and an family. The room where he died was same in which he was born. Traveller.

The Auburn Daily Advertiser states that

The Auburn Daily Advertiser states that West Point has been graduated at West Point has been commissioned and ordeted in the seat of war. Augustus I. Seward, elders on of Ex-Gov. Seward, who was a member of that class, bas received a commission as 3d increased in the Sth (Gen. Worth's) regiment of Infantry, and left Auburn on Wednesday to join his regiment.

Melancholy. Capt. P. A. Hamblet, of this city, shot hin self in the head with a pistol, in an outhouse in the rear of No. 56 Hanover st., brown of the rear of No. 56 Hanover st., and outhouse in the rear of No. 56 Hanover st., and must have been laboring under the manners, and must have been laboring under the more and a Mr. Simpson.

Simpson.

Simpson.

Simpson.

Subarta Court. [Wed

### NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A JOURNEYMAN WHEELWRIGHT. Inquire Henry Bemis, Franklin Centre, Mass. 4w 421

SAMUEL MORSE SAMUEL MORSE.

Iste of Hopkinton, in the county of Middlesex, deceased, intestate, and has taken upon himself that true by giving bonds, as the law directs. All persons having demands upon the extate of the said deceased are required to axhibit the same; and all persons indebted to the said estate, are called upon to make payment to JOSEPH VALENTINE, 20, Admin'r. Hopkinton, Aug. 17th, 1847.

I Shoreby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Executor to the last will and testament of DAVID PARKER.

late of Reading, in the county of Middlesex, yeoman, deceased, testate, and has taken upon himself that trust by giving bouls, as the law directs. All persons, having demands upon the estate of the said deceased are required to exhibit the anne; and all persons, indebted to the said estate, are called upon to make payment to THOMAS RAYNER, Exr.

Reading, Aug. 17th, A. D., 1847. Sw\* sug21

Reading, Aug. 17th, A. D., 1847. 3w\* aug21

Gates' Academy, Marlboro'.

Title next term at this Institution will commence on Tuesday, Sept. 7. It will continue, as heretofore, under the charge of O. W. Albee, A. M., who for the last fourteent years has discharged the duties of its Principal with great acceptance and success. From a long and intimate acquaintence with his methods and qualifications, we can cheerfully recommend him as a shifful, devoted and thorough Teacher.

There is a very good Philosophical apparatus belonging to the Institution, and a Geological and Mineralogical Cabination in English Branches \$1 in the Languages \$4.50 per term. Students can be accommodated in the family of the Preceptor for \$27 per term. This charge includes Tuition, Board, Washing, &c.

For information as to the character of this 8chool, and its Teacher, we are also permitted to refer to Hon. CHARLES Iudson, of Westminster, and Hon. Danker, P. Kind, of the S. R. FIELLYS, Committee HORATIO ALGER, S. R. FIELLYS, Committee Great Committee of the Westminster, and Hon. Danker, P. Kind, of the S. R. FIELLYS, Committee of the Westminster, and Hon. Danker, P. Kind, of the S. R. FIELLYS, Committee of the Westminster, and Hon. Danker, P. Kind, of the S. R. FIELLYS, Committee of the Westminster, and Hon. Danker, P. Kind, of the S. R. FIELLYS, Committee of the Westminster, and Hon. Danker, P. Kind, of the Trustees. Aug. 21.

\*\*Valuable Real Estate for Sale.\*\*

Valuable Real Estate for Sale.

Pleasantly situated in South Reeding, dark, with a two story dwelling house and barn, and other out buildings. There are 150 choice fruit trees on the same and barn, and other out buildings. There are 150 choice fruit trees on the same and barn, and other out buildings. There are 150 choice fruit trees on the same and barn, and other out buildings. There are 150 choice fruit trees on the same and barn, and other out buildings. There are 150 choice fruit trees on the same and barn, and other out buildings. There are 150 choice fruit trees on the sam

Pleasantly situated in South Reading, containing 12 acres of mowing and tillage ind, with a two story dwelling house and bara, and other out buildings. There are 150 choice fruit trees on the same.

A lot 670 acres of pasture and woodland may be had in addition, if required. For further paticulars inquire of AASOS Gasks, of North Malden, or Heard Weekerska, of South Reading.

31\*



ONE of the best in Lunenburg, situated about 13 miles from the centre village, 24 from a Railroad Bepot at Leominister village, and about 5 from the flourishing village, and the flourishing village, and

months.

All orders will be promptly answered, and any informa-tion will be given.

The machines will be delivered at any depot on the rail-roads that may be directed by the purchaser, warranted.

IN VERNON, ROCKVILLE, CT.,

Wild Cherries. RIPE, fresh and clear gathered, taken in at One Dolls Fifty Cents per Bushel, by T. LEWIS & CO., Cu tom House Street, Boston. 3w\* aug 14

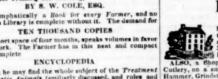
A FARM, containing about eighty acres of land, is offered for sale on reasonable terms. There is a good dwelling-house, good barns, and out-buildings, and well watered. The situation of this property the village of Rockville which is now very thriving, and sishes one of the best markets. Two or the state, and the door every day. This farm is under excellent, cultivations of the contract of the sale of the contract of the sale of the s nishes one of the heat markets. Two or three stages pas-the door every day. This farm is under excellent cultiva-tion, well supplied with wood, and fruit of the choices kind is coming forward in abundance,—a most desirable situation for a farmer, or a gentleman wishing a country seet.

A. W. TRACY.

Rockville, Connecticut, Aug. 7.

Farm for Sale.

Valuable Real Estate for Sale



This is emphatically a Book for every Farmer, and no Farmer's Library is complete without it. The demand for TEN THOUSAND COPIES in the short space of four months, speaks volumes in favor of the work. The Farmer has in this neat and compact vol, a complete

ENCYCLOPEDIA

In which he may find the whole subject of the Treatment of Domestic Asimals, is militarly discussed, and rules and remedies fully and clearly prescribed. Highly recommendatory notices, have been received from many of the most distinguished Farmers and Editors from many of the most distinguished Farmers and Editors in the country. The following short extracts show in what estimation the work is held.

[From Ex-Govenor Hill of N. H.] N. B. The business of making Shoe-Kniv here is good, giving sufficient employment for two men Framingham, Aug. 7.

Farm at Auction.



From J. M. Weeks, of Vermont.]

"The American Vaterinarian is the best book of the kind lawe ever seen. Every Farmer ought to have one."

[Christian Mirror, Portland.]

"We'think no Farmer would willingly be without this Book after giancing at the Table of Contents."

[Albany Cultivator.]

"This will be found a useful book. It speaks of diseases under the names by which they are known in this country, and the remedies prescribed are generally withit reach of every Farmer, and may frequently be found on his own farm. We second the suggestion that it should be in the hands of every Farmer."

[American Agriculturist.]

te Animals might be saved by following his directions."

The price of this valuable Book, finely bound in leather

To the Hon. S. P. P. Fay, Esq., Judge of the

The price of this valuable Book, finely bound in leaster is 50 cents.

WANTED. 50 ACTIVE, INTELLIGENT, AND ENTERPHISING AGENTS, to sell this Work, two in each State in the Union. A small capital of from \$25 to \$50, will be necessary for each Agent. Address, Past Paid the Publishers.

JONE P. JEWETT & CO., aug14 3m 23 Cornhill, Booksellers Row.

Middlesex Agricultural Notice.

The Committee appointed by the Trustees of the Middlesex Agricultural Society at their annual meeting in December last, to award premiums on farms, fruit and forest trees, crasherries, reclaimed bog meadows, compost manufacture, &c., will meet at the Middlesex Agricultured with the Middlesex Agricultural Society is their annual meeting in December last, to award premiums on farms, fruit and forest trees, crasherries, reclaimed bog meadows, compost manufacture, &c., will meet at the Middlesex at pricultured to the most interest. Wherefore, the said secured to them on interest. Wherefore, the said secured to them on interest. Wherefore, the said of the discovery of the discovery of the manufacture of the day of September next, at 10 o'clock A. M., and will then proceed to view such farms, trees, &c., as shall have been entered for premiums.

JOSEPH T. BUCKINGHAM, Cambridge, 2

ment, at 10 ovelock A.c., as shall have been entered for premiums.

JOSEPH T. BUCKINGHAM, Cambridge, JOSEPH T. BUCKINGHAM, CAMBRIDGE

Grass Seeds.



HOT AIR VENTILATING

American Air Tight.

Door, Blind & Sash Hay, Straw and Corn Stalk Cutters DEPOT!

WHOLESALE 4 RETAIL.

Fresh Seeds for 1847.

HOVEY & CO.,



mind of the most approved liberties, as many of Praches
Many Prant, Aprillon, Quickney, Greps, a. d. completies—
and Prant, and the Minds of Tartis, and are many of the street of the Chapter of the Cha

Notice. TREES! TREES!!

cally preparing young men for practice of the duties of Merchants and evening for practice of the duties of Merchants are aided in procuring suitable employment of them are very handsome—three to four feet high. Also, Peach, ouddled and natural, low by the hundred. Also, Butternut and Sugar Maple, from three to five feet in height. Also, Pium, Cherry and Quince, of various kinds.

West Brookfield, April 28, 1842.

I ARBISON O. LAMSON.

West Brookfield, April 28, 1842.

Farm for Sale

IN WESTBORO A Farm containing about 100 acres of land, situated in the West part of the tewn.

Buildings good.

HALLOWAY BRIGHAM.

Westboro', June 1. 4m\* je5

Ploughs for Sale.



The subscriber has constantly at North Bridgewater, a good supply of Pionghs manufactured by Ruggies, Nourse & Mason, and by D. Prouty & Co. Also, Castings for the same.

Castings of the old patterns, such as West Bridgewater, Hitchcock's, &c., may be had on ap lication to JOHN WALES.

North Bridgewater, May 8, 1847.

Middlesex ss. To the heirs at law and others interested in the estate of Mary Haver, late of Ashland, in said county, singlewomen, deceased, Greeting.

WHEREAS a certain instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased has been presented to me for probate by Daniel Eames, therein named. You are hereby cited to appear at a Court of Probate to be holden at Cambridge, in said county, on the first Tucsday of September next, to show cause, if anylyou have, either for or against the same.

And the said Daniel Eames is ordered to serve this Citation by giving personal notice thereof to all persons interested in said estate, living within thirty miles of said Court ten days at least, previous thereto; and by publication hereof in the Massachusetts Ploughman, printed in Boston, three weeks successively, the last publication to be twenty days at least before said Court.

Dated at Framingham this twenty-minth day of June, A.\*

D. 1817.

Swe\* Middleser ss. To the heirs at law and other

Paper Hangings. THE subscribers have received by lute arrivals from

FRENCH PAPER HANGINGS, BORDERS, & FINE BROAD PRINTS, hey offer for sale at reasonable prices.

A large assortment of PHILADELPHIA & SATIN PAPERS, quality, together with a variety of LOW PRICED PAPERS. E. W. BUMSTEAD & CO.,

IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS, No. 113 Washington st.,

Daguerreotype Rooms, 257 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON.

IKENESSES executed in the tighest perfection of the Art upon reasonable terms. Foorer qualities take theap as the cheapest.

Vol. 2nd of the Boston Melodeon.

CHASE'S

CONTAINING a large collection of Popular SONGS, GLEER, ROUNDS, &c., including many of the most popular pieces of the day, arranged and harmonized for four voices, being an entire new Collection, of the size of the first volume. Just published and for sale by my8 Just Published Song ELIAS HOWE, my8 Just Published No 9 Cornhill.



Massachusetts Medical College.

HOVEY & CO.,

7 MERCHANTS ROW, BOSTON,

HAVE received their complete Stock of SEEDS for the present year; they are from the same sources which gave such general satisfaction has tyear; and comprises the best assortment of prime Seeds ever offered in Boston. In addition to their American Seedgrowers, they have received by recent arrivals from Englement of Seedgrowers, they have received by recent arrivals from Englement of Seedgrowers, they have received by recent arrivals from Englement of Seedgrowers, they have received by recent arrivals from Englement of Seedgrowers, they have received by recent arrivals from Englement of Seedgrowers, they have received by recent arrivals from Englement of Seedgrowers, they have received by recent arrivals from Englement of Seedgrowers, they have received by recent arrivals from Englement of Seedgrowers, they have received by recent arrivals from Englement of Seedgrowers, they have received by recent arrivals from Englement of Seedgrowers, they have received by recent arrivals from Englement of Seedgrowers, they have received by recent arrivals from Englement of Seedgrowers, they have received by recent arrivals from Englement of Seedgrowers, they have received by recent arrivals from Englement of Seedgrowers, they have received by recent arrivals from Englement of Seedgrowers, they have received by recent arrivals from Englement of Seedgrowers, they have received by recent arrivals from Englement of Seedgrowers, they have received by recent arrivals from Englement of Seedgrowers, they have received by recent arrivals from Englement of Seedgrowers, they have received by recent arrivals from Englement of Seedgrowers, they have received by recent arrivals from Englement of Seedgrowers, they have received by the Seedgrowers, they have received by the Seedgrowers and the Seedgrowers and the Seedgrowers and Seedgrowers and

Tremont Street Medical School.

Tressistance of the country supplied with the best Seeds for retailing, at a liberal discount.

HOVEY & CO., 7 Merchants' Row, Boston. mb13

Farm for Sale.

For sale a small Farm, situated in the south part of Lexington, containing about ten acres of pasturing and tillage, with a large number of Fruit trees. The above Farm is situated about two miles from the Matham depot, on the main road leading from Franklin.

A Small Farm in Franklin.

A Small Farm in Franklin.

A Farm of thirty acres is offered for sale by a man who is about to emigrate the from Franklin to Woonsocket, and two miles from Franklin centre.

For Sale or Exchange, A four story Brick and Slated House, A four story Brick and Slated House, A four story Brick and Slated House, The following courses were delivered during the past versions and shared a summer by various goutteen in their respective branches.

The following courses were delivered during the past versions for the past versions of the state of the past versions gould be past versions of the past versions of the past versions gould be past versions.

Die Preserver

By the use of which Fruits, Vegetables, Butter, Ezzs, Bacon, &e., can be had at all seasons of the year-possessing all their natural juices and flavor.

The undersigned, having purchased the above patent right for the United States and Territories, excepting the states of New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, and the cities of New Acrk and St. Louis, invite the attention of the public to an examination of the scientific principles upon which the above invention is based, as well as its practical utility. For a particular description of the Preserver, see the Ploughans, for July 17th. They offer for sale patent rights for the construction and use of the Preserver, by states, cities, counties, towan, or individual rights, upon states, cities, counties, towan, or individual rights, upon of fruit and vegetables; also desiers in butter, eggs, or in the curing and preserves, the offers in butter, eggs, or in and construct houses.

All desirous of a farther knowledge of the operations of the Preserver, can see one in operation, either by calling upon P. Kephart, Westbern Hotel, Baltimore, Md., who is our authorized agent, or upon the subscribers, Coats-st. Wharf, near Fairmount, Phila.

All communications will receive prompt stiention if addressed either to P. Kephart, Baltimore, Md., or FLACK, THOMPSON & BROTHER, Spring Garden, P. O., Philadelphis, Pa.

Grass Seeds and Grain.

175 BUSHELS Vermont Herdsgrass;
600 do Northern Red Top;
600 do Now Jersey do do;
flus White Dutch Clover Seed, new;
5000 lbs Western Clover; 2000 lbs Northern do;
bush Buckwheat, Winter Rye, Winter Whosi,
&c. &c., warranted genuine and pure.
For sale by PARKER & WIITE, No 10 Gerrish Block
Blackstone street, Boston. 4w 3y31

Framingham Savings Bank. THE public are hereby assured, that all deposits which shall be made, will be safe, under the care of the Treasurer, and the direction of the Officers of the Bank, and that the money will be loaned and vested according to law.

MOSES EDGELL, Frankent.

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Valuable Library Books.

Valuable Library Books.

THE American Almanae from commencement, in 1830 to 1847. 19 vols. 12mo.; Hutchisson's History of Massachusetts, 1750 to 1774, 8 vo.; Holmes's Annals of America, from 1892 to 1826. 2d £d. 8 vo.; Chalmer's History of the Revolt of America Colonies. 2 vols. 8 vo.; Channing's Complete Works. 6 vols. 7th £d. 12mo.; Nare's Life and Works. 6 vols. 12mo. portraits; Buckminster's Writings and Discourses. 2 vols. 12mo.; Sigourney's Pleasant Memories of Pleasant Lands. 2d £d.; Sigourney's Secues in My Native Land. 2 plates. 15mo.; History of Harvard University, by B. Peirce. 8 vo.; Ripicy's Specimens of Foreign Literature. 14 vols. 12mo.; Noyea's Translations of the Prophets, Job, Pasims, &c. Vols.; Hawthorne's Twice Told Takes, 2 vols. 16mo. &c. Published and for sale by JAMES MUNROE & CO., No. 13 Washington, opposite School street.

Boston, Aug. 14, 1847.

The United States Dispensatory. NEW EDITION.

WILLIAM D. TICKNOR & CO., have received The Dispensatory of the United States of America, by George B. Wood, M. D., and Franklin Bache, M. D. Seventh edition carefully revised. 1 vol. 8vo.
Wood's Practice of Medicine. A treatise on the Practice of Medicine, by George B. Wood, M. D. 2 vols. 8vo.
Boston, Aug. 14, 1847.

Notice

The hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator to the estate of EZRA HEMENWAY, the secared interest, in the county of Middlesex, yeoman, deceased, intestate, and has taken upon hinnelf that trust by giving bonds, as the law directs. All persons having of demands upon the estate of the said deceased are required to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to the said estate, are called upon to make payment to CALVIN HEMENWAY, Admr.

Framingham, June 29, 1817.



Mutual Fire Insurance Company,

WAS Incorporated Feb 1844, expressly for the Farming community, and can, by its By-Laws, have no connection with the compact portion of cities, villages, or any other hazardous property.

Whole number of Policies made, May 4th, 1847, 2048 do. 21,514,701 Amount of Risk, 91,625

From the five per cent fund, Paid Iosses by fire, 1,209, 99 Expenses of Office, Agts. and Direc's. 2,133,15 Money on hand.

Any nersons wishing to become members can make ap

Money on hand,

Any persons wishing to become members can make application at the Office, Georgetown, Mass., or to any of the following Directors or Agents.

Directors or Agents.

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practice during her long residence in Boston. Her remedies are entirely vegetable, being composed of ROOTS,

HERBS, GUMS, BALSAMS, and ESSENTIAL OILS, many of which are raised and gathered expressly for her, and

ny of which are raised and gathered expressly for her, and

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New Book. THIS True Story of my Life: A sketch, by Hans Christian Andersen, translated by Mary Howitt. This volume, the publication of which we noticed a few days since, proves to be exceedingly interesting. The struggles of a man of genius, placed in the lowest rank of life, and subjected to all the deprivations of extreme poverty, while he makes his way through difficulties, and succeeds at last in overcoming them all, and reaching a point beyond the dreams of his early ambition, cannot but be watched with interest. This interest is deepend when we have all this in the poet's own words, giving a record of his innost feelings during the whole course of his life. Andersen's land of his character, and in attempting to introduce the book to our readers, we cannot hope to do it in any ways owell as by giving them some extracts from his narrative. [Boaton Baily Advertiser.

Published and for and by JAMES MENROE & CO., No. 134 Washington, opposite School street. Price 50 ets. pp. 800.

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YET invented, is Kondall's Cylinder Churn, easy and rapid in its operation, can be set on a form, chair or table when in use, and is warranted to give entire satistable when in use, and is warranted to give early faction.

Five different sizes, from three to twenty five gallons, for sale at wholesale and retail, at the lowest cash prices.

Also, Gault's Churns, Dash do, Butter Buxes, Butter Workers and Butter Stamps, by RUGGLES, NOURSE & MASON,

Over the Market, entrance South Market street. Violin Strings.

AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE,

JUST received—one case of superior English (dry)
Strings; also one case of Italian do do, which are
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hand, a large tot of inferior strings, of various makes, warranted (not) to give astisfaction. In ordering the above,
be particular to designated the kind wanted.

mhe ELIAS HOWE, 9 Cornhill.

MUSIC DOCUMENT OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY

HOPS. 96.. 10 | 2nd sort ...... LEATHER. 

LIME. WOOD.

Western Commerce. From the report on the commerce and navigation of the valley of the Ministration, and the commerce and navigation of the valley of the Ministration and disclams and disc

the country against a foreign foe, who had have reason for invading our territory, a we have for invading that of Mexico. It is insolatory reflection, that those citizens of the have suffered so pitiably in Mexico, a columnarily to their destiny. They were conscript taken by force from their occurs. They went of their own accord to inconscript taken by force from their occurs. They went of their own accord to inconscript taken by force from their occurs. They went of their own accord to inconscript taken by force from their occurs. They went of their own accord to inconscript taken by force from their occurs. They went of their own accord to inconscript taken by force from their occurs. They went of their own accord to inconscript taken by force from their occurs. The Potato Rot. The Nantucket Inquire tays—"The potato rot has made its appearance on the island. We have not heard how extensively it prevails, but we know that extensively it prevails, but we know that several persons are digging their potatoes in great haste, that they may not lose them entirely. We have heard of one case in which half of those dug were entirely worthless."

A Treasure in A Tea Kettle. The clerk of a hardware store in Cincinnati, put a hundred and fifty dollars in a tea-kettle for safe keeping, and while he was out of the way the master of the shop sold the kettle for seventy—made of the shop sold the kettle for seventy

object. Yet the city of Vera Cruz was it. The foundries of our commerce and fee cents, who turned from their useful purdant the manufacture of bombshells, and all plements which destroy cities. The extof these shells in palaces and in private 100 kers the line palaces and in private 100 kers the line palaces and in private 100 kers the line palaces and eliberates are stored upon. It is idle, in a moral view of 100 kers the line palaces and line private letter from an officer of the army, dated at Puebla, July 30th, which states the line palaces are stored to the language of the line palaces.

Beside, Mexico has nothing that we She has nothing to cede but territory, more territory at present would be a curse. Our population is rambling too loosely best interests. Our laws and our respontant already spread to very dangerous exver people so thin and of such habits that sole nation is kept in constant exposure. When they extinguished. he ports of the Pacific are now as fully Mr L. D. Hervy, of North Bridgewater, had what will then be required. But if the ory of Mexico or any portion of it were tour having, it is impossible for us now to any good title to it. The annexation to a square mile of Mexico, under our present tests, would be only the annexation of an ble blot upon the history of our nation.—

The burning of St. Paul's church at Rochester, is thought to have originated from the stump of a cigar. The afternoon preceding the fire, some young men were observed in the tower she knowledge, would be the adoption of a cigar. then be required.

VEGETABLES.

##: -00 Outons, dox bus ... #6. 59
##: -1 Bretts, bush ... #6. 55
##: -5 Bretts, bush ... #6. 55
##: -5 Bretts, bush ... #6. 55
##: -6 Bretts, bush ... #6. 56
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Wholesale Prices.] 

Wanted.

Notice eby given, that the subscriber has been duly ap

Notice

Farm for Sale.

10,000 COPIES IN 4 MONTHS! Cole's American Veterinarian, O R Diseases of Domestic Animals, showing the Causes, and Symptoms, and Remedies, and rules for restreing and preserving health by good management, with full di-rections for Training and Breeding. BY S. W. COLE, ESQ.

what estimation the work is held.

[From Ex-Govenor Hill of N. H.]

"Mr. Colo has shown himself well qualified for the compilation of this work. We understand that it has already had a free and extended sale; many times its price to almost any Farmer, may be saved in its purchase."

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THE subscriber gives notice that he continues the CLOTH-DRESSING business at the Old Stand.—Cloth fulled, dyed, and dressed, for durability. WOOLEN YARK, HORLEY, OLD GARMENTS, and all Woolen Goods, dyed in the best manner. All favores thankfully received and promptly attended to. Goods may be left at 78 Washington Street, Boston, or with the subscriber.

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A CONSTANT supply of all kinds of Grass Seed, of best quality, for sale by DAVENPORT & SPEAR.

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613 Washington Street. -ALSO-GLASS MLIND HINGE AND

MUSIC BOOKS.

No sturdier man you'll ever see, Though all the world you scan In summer's heat, in winter's cold, You'll find him at his toil— Oh, far above the knights of old, Is the tiller of the soil.

No ditch is dug around; His walls no cannon bristle o'er, No dead die on his ground Unknown in earth's turmoil— From many crushing sorrows free, Is the tiller of the soil!

His stacks are seen on every side,

No weighty bars secure his door,

His barns are filled with grain; Though others hail not fortune's tide, He labors not in vain. The land gives up its rich increas The sweet reward of toil, And blest with happiness and peace,

He trudges out at break of day, And takes his way along; And as he turns the yielding clay, He sings a joyful song. He is no dull, unhappy wight, Bound in misfortune's coil;

Of the tiller of the soil And when the orb of day has crown'd With gold the western sky, Before his dwelling be is found, With cheerful faces by-

The smile is bright, the heart is light,

With little laughing duplicates Caresses will not spoil; Oh, joy at every side awaits

A hardy, sunbernt man is he. A hardy, sunbornt man; But who can boast a hand so free, As be, the tiller, can? The pow'r has him to foil-

## LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

Is the tiller of the soil!

The Blindness of Guilt. A LEAF FROM A LAW JOURNAL. BY MRS. E. F. ELLET.

It is not necessary to mention the exact localexcitement they produced is still vividly remem-bered by all who witnessed or heard of them; and with strangers it would be useless to throw a shadow of painful association around scenes so pleasing to the eye, and hallowed by innum erable records of peace and happiness. Let these redeem the recollection of a place once desecrated by crime: while the crime itself is proclaimed—a warning to such as are weak in

the hour of temptation.

It was many, many years ago, that the inhabitants of a small village in one of the Eastern States, at no great distance from one of the ost flourishing of our Atlantic cities-were thrown into consternation by the rumor of the sudden and mysterious death of a traveller. He thrown into consternation by the rumor of the sudden and mysterious death of a traveller. He had arrived the evening before; and failing to find suitable accommodations at the tavern, had been invited by a man who chanced to be there, to take up his quarters at his house. The man's name was Thomas Lawion, and his dwelling stood about half a mile out of the village; at the faculties.

The extensive had they filly evented. The statement had been invited by a moral effect; for no one could not point out exactly what was displeasing. This was its moral effect; for no one could have hestiated to acknowledge the superiority of his intellectual faculties.

The usual formalties were observed; the trial, nor mine; for I have many enemies, and her weakness and avarice are so well known to trianger pleaded "not quilty."

rent-was-"Died by the visitation of God.

This did not satisfy public opinion; more esnot a natural death. to nobody: it could scarcely be supposed that distant, for the purpose of any malicious mative existed for the crime; while his mean dress and common appearance like was met at H—, t while his mean dress and common appearance rendered it improbable that he had much property about him. His saddle bags contained the displayed his property, and who testified that the indifference with which it was conducted, thing but two or three changes of apparel.

Two days after, he arrived in the village, which is packet; but no papers that might do a discovery of his family or place of residue to a discovery of his family or place of residue to a discovery of his family or place of residue to a discovery of his family or place of residue to the first house. They supped at the inn; and on a table in the centre of the apartment? A purse, with a small amount of money, was but all agreed that it was a strange mystery, which time alone could unravel. ese days there was nothing of that

facility of communication, which the present celerity in locomotion has brought about. There were few newspapers to spread about current to be the talk and wonder of the village. was generally believed there had been foul play: no proof existed. Suspicion every rested upon Lawton Though reputed rich, he was not generally liked. His manners were ansocial and repulsive; notwithstanding that at times he warmed into genial companion-ahip, and had frequently offered the hospitalities of his house to strangers. He was an Englishthis country; and there were individuals who remembered against him instances of unfair dealing, or breaches of faith, committed elsewhere, ther circumstance that created a feeling

against Lawton, was his superior cultivation of intellect, connected with his voluntary seclusion, most nearly his equals in that respect. men of leisure and acquirement who had resided in the village from time to time. Thomas Law-ton had no intercourse. Yet he might be seen occasionally in the company of his inferiors; and sometimes of an evening he mingled among the noisy frequenters of the tavern these, however, he was little liked; for he was capricious and violent, and never known to for-

et an imagined injury.

It appeared that he was not insensible to the general distrust of which he was the object. But this knowledge had no other effect than to

The rumors to the disadvantage of Thomas Lawton, which had been circulated in a vague and indefinite manner, began now to assume form and shape, modified by new facts, more or less important, that came to light. Public opinion pronounced him the murderer of Richard Haines. True, there was no proof that amounted to anything like positive evidence; but the strong and universal impression, founded on an accumulation of matters, each too small to be evaporation." on of matters, each too small to be evaporation."

Such was the substance of the lawyer's re-

would be acquitted. Nevertheless, considerable anxiety was felt. A large party, who sympathized with Michael Haines—the avenger of his trust. I demand, therefore, the testimony of thized with Michael Haines—the avenger of his brother's blood—murmured that the time was brother's blood—murmured that the time was not given for the collection of evidence. Others were confident in the justice that overtakes such crimes, and the truth of the adage—"murder will out." But few really entertained a doubt of Lawton's guilt.

The Court was consided with specialogs and its properties of carating this request; but woon the proprie-

caim, collectedness of his deportment, was certainly like conscious innoceance; and there was con his broad forehead and in his keen eyes the evidence of no ordinary degree of sagacity and power of thought and will. Yet the close observer might see that the coldness and gravity which looked so like dignity at first, was assumed in great part; and that the incipient sneer occasionally lurking about his mouth, covered in the coldness and gravity where the coldness are constituted by the coldness of the coldness and gravity which looked so like dignity at first, was assumed in great part; and that the incipient sneer occasionally lurking about his mouth, covered in the coldness of occasionally furking about his mouth, covered passions to which he dared not give vent. The eye would flash, and the brow contract for an at a late hour that night. This is true, I wa instant, then suddenly become smooth, as if under the control of the will. The mouth preserved its expression of firmness, even when it relaxed into the contemptuous carl before noticed. On the whole, the result of a careful central to the contemptuous carl before noticed. The whole, the result of a careful central to the contemptuous carl before noticed.

dwelling stood about half a mile out of the village. The stranger had thankfully excepted the invitation; and had been heard to say he did not like the tavern, and was glad of the chance of a more private lodging.

The two had supped together at the public house; the traveller whose name it appeared was Hain-a-paying the reckoning. They departed together about eight o'c lock. It was ascertained that Haines had retired at an early hour to his chamber, requesting to be called at sunrise. When the door was opened next morning by the servant, he was found lifeless on his bed. The alarm was given; medical assistance summoned; but no sign of life could be found. The next thing was to examine the corpac, which exhibited not the least trace of violence. The face was calm and placid as if atill in slumber. The Coroner's verdict—as moral pique or revenge could have been a mort was—"Died by the visitation of God."

The usual formalities were observed; the prisoner pleaded "not guilty."

The usual formalities were observed; the prisoner pleaded "not guilty."

The usual formalities were observed; the prisoner pleaded "not guilty."

The prosecuting lawyer was before a dark, involved, which exhaus the difficulties of the case.

"It is indeed," he said, "a dark, involved, which as had no conversion occupied a respectable position in society of the prisoner occupied a respectable position in society of the prisoner occupied and an accusation. The prisoner occupied a respectable position in society of the stands charged, had with him—as is well associated with the stands charged, had with him—as is well associated by the visit on the least trace of violence. The face was calm and placid as if atill in slumber. The Coroner's verdict—as mounts for the deed. But on the other hand, but on the prisoner occupied a respectable position in society dark in a dark, involved, the was had no conversion. The position in society of the stands of the prisoner occupied a respectable position in society of the prisoner occupied and in the prison

had left H in good health.
"Two days after, he arrived in the village, went together to the prisoner's dwelling, where Haines was found dead early next morning. Here is the mystery we were striving to penetrate. There is little doubt that the deceased perished by poison. Medical testimony goes to prove that. But it was no common poison, the effects of which could easily be traced. Science has made many recent discoveries, among which are poisons, so subtle in their character as to baffle the most careful examination—destroying life by a swift and invisible potency, and leaving the cupboard, left the door open or closed it!" no mark of violence or distortion. By such means—it cannot be doubted—did Richard Haines meet his death. But who administered the fatal draught? Was it done by his own that at times he warmed into genial companion-ship, and had frequently offered the hospitalities of his house to strangers. He was an English-man by birth, but had lived since his youth in hospitable kindness the deceased had committed

himself-in whom he had trusted so implicitly "It is necessary here to notice the house in which placed his character in an unfavorable which the accused lives. A housekeeper, and right or the left."

"The left." unmarried. The servant, it has been ascertained, slept in a small outer room next to the kitch.
en. Lawton himself at one end of his house, " B the housekeeper's chamber being at the oppo-site end. The traveller, Richard Haines, occu-

on the night of the murder—for such I must On the night of the murder—for such I must call it—one of the witnesses passed Lawton's house between two and three in the morning. He stopped, surprised at seeing a light there at so late an hour. He saw the light pass from one room to the other; and discerned the shadow of a figure carrying the light. This shadow he saw first in Lawton's chamber; afterwards in that of the housekeeper. Then two persons were seen coming out of the last mean.

The prosperting lawyer had all along the last mean.

conscious inuccence; but to many it looked like the hardihood of guilt.

About two months after the event, a man arrived in the village, who had come for the purpose of investigating the circumstances of the purpose of investigating the circumstances of the traveller's death. He announced himself as Michael Haines, a brother of the deceased, whose name was Richard. He visited the mage istrate in whose hands had been left the house and even the manner in which it was carried. Several times—be deposes—some broad and clothes of the stranger, and demanded to object, like a door or screen, interposed between the light and the window. His indifference, and the carried the light as he described. He remembers perfectly the motions and course of the light, and even the manner in which it was carried. Several times—be deposes—some broad and clothes of the stranger, and demanded to object, like a door or screen, interposed between the light and the window. His indifference, and the carried the light as he described. He remembers perfectly the motions and course of the light, and even the manner in which it was carried. Several times—be deposes—some broad object, like a door or screen, interposed between the light and the window. His indifference, and the carries to put her off her guard. She thus dreamed not that her mention of the cupboard would compromise the accused.

The swoon of the witness caused the suspension of the trial. The jury withdrew, and Lawlight, and even the manner in which it was carried. Several times—he deposes—some broad object, like a door or screen, interposed between the light and the windows. Here, I confess on was led back to prison. It was strictly ormyself at a loss to understand his testimony. them. They were at once recognized as ongoing to his brother. The body was then aftered, and notwithstanding the progress of No door could have interposed so as to produce housekeeper.

strong and universal impression, founded on an accumulation of matters, each too small to be of weight by itself, was allowed to stand instead of such evidence: and Lawton was arrested. The magistrate who examined him, entertained no doubt of his acquittal. The villagers, on the other hand, were certain he would be convicted. The official judged from the result of the former examination; the people by the general feeling prevalent against the accused.

The day of trial came. The Judge was a clear-headed man, unaccustomed to heed the current of popular feeling. He was opposed to having the trial take place. Time, he thought, might develope matters that had a bearing on the case, and bring lidden things to light. If now tried and acquitted, the prisoner could never again be arraigned for the same offence, If innocent, he could afford to wait; if guilty, the ends of justice would be better answered by delay.

But these reasonable arguments availed little.

excitement. Some agreed with the Judge; others were impatient for the termination of their suspense; and many thought the counsel for the prosecution were secretly on the track of important evidence. But this supposition was ast aside, when the prosecution demanded that the trial should be postponed for a year.

This demand was carnestly opposed by the counsel for the prisoner. The delay, he insisted, would subject his client to a long and painful imprisonment; a grievous punishment in itself—were he innocent or guilty. There was no reason why the fate of the prisoner should not be decided at once.

The argument was forcible; and the petition for delay was rejected.

It was now the general belief that the accused would be acquitted. Nevertheless, considerable of the prison with the county of the stain resting on my name. A cruel suspicion blasts the character of the man who is declared not guilty merely from the lack of vidence. It is my wish to clear up all doubts,

will out." But few really entertained a doubt of Lawton's guit.

The Court was crowded with spectators, and general silence prevailed—when the order was given to bring in the prisoner. Every eye was turned upon him as he entered. He was a man about forty-five years of age, with hair slightly gray, and features strongly marked, but not disagreeable in repose. A flush crossed his face when he met the gaze of the assembled spectators; but without any other sign of emotion, he passed on, bowing to the Court; and having reached his place, stood with, folded arms, awaiting the commencement of the drama in which he was to play so conspicuous a part.

His appearance created a considerable sensation; though it was hard to say whether the impression was favorable or otherwise. The calm, collectedness of his deportment, was certainly like conscious innocence; and there was

Lawton is charged with the murder by the voice and least his apparatum as—"Died by the visitation of God." In this did not satisfy public opinion; more escially as the physician who examined the dy, declared in his belief that Haines' was to an antural death. The deceased was known nobody: it could scarcely be supposed that it could scarcely be supposed that it could scarcely be supposed that the prisoner's connected so perfectly with the prisoner's against him; and it becomes the part of justice account, that his innocence seemed clear as the make strict inquiry into the matter.

"The deceased had been found to be a jeweller from the city—travelling to a town not far account, that his innocence seemed clear as the town nobody: it could scarcely be supposed that it could scarcely be supposed that the control—sat on the face of the accused, and more than once he glanced it is and it becomes the part of justice.

"The deceased had been found to be a jeweller from the city—travelling to a town not far account, that his innocence seemed clear as the make strict inquiry into the matter.

"The deceased had been found to be a jeweller from the city—travelling to a town not far account, that his innocence seemed clear as the town account, that his innocence seemed clear as the town not be a jeweller from the city—travelling to a town not far account, that his innocence seemed clear as the town account, that his innocence seemed clear as the town account, that his innocence seemed clear as the town account, that his innocence seemed clear as the town account, that his innocence seemed clear as the town account, that his innocence seemed clear as the first account, that his innocence seemed clear as the far account, that his innocence seemed clear as the far account, that his innocence seemed clear as the far account, that his innocence seemed clear as the far account, that his innocence seemed clear as the far account, that his innocence seemed clear as the far account, that his innocence seemed clear as the far account

Yes.

"He was ill, you say, and got out some med-Yes, I said so." "Was the closet, or capboard, from which he took the medicine, opened once or twice, while you were in the chamber!"
The witness did not answer.

He closed it. "Then he must have opened it again, to put

"Yes, I suppose so."
"How long was the cupboard open?"
"I do not know."
"And the door of the cupboard, when open, mes between the table and the window Exactly.

not remember on which side of the window you stated the cupboard to be-the

" Did you, or Mr. Lawton, open this cup-" Mr. Lawton."

" But you had the key !
" No-Mr. Lawton always keeps the key

persons were seen coming out of the last mentioned apartment, and the light vanished. A few moments after both figures were again seen; and presently all was darkness.

The prosecuting lawyer had all along laid great stress upon circumstances that seemed to escape the notice of every one else. In endeavoring to account for the interest.

and presently all was darkness.

and presently all was darkness.

"The testimony of this housekeeper must be than formerly. This might be the defiance of conscious innocence; but to many it looked like in left the house of the prisoner a day or two the hardihood of guilt.

and presently all was darkness.

"The testimony of this housekeeper must be light spoken of by the man who passed the conscious innocence; but to many it looked like in left the house of the prisoner a day or two after the painful event.

decay, identified without difficulty. It only remained now to discover the crime and the crime the house. The room also in which Haines prisoner and the witness were again conducted died, is quite destitute of furniture, except a to their places. The Court was crowded: for

The rumors to the disadvantage of Thomas | bed, and has been so, according to the servant's | the issue of the proceedings was waited for in excited the envy of the beaux. Her hair was |

"The night of Haines' death."

"Yery well."

At this moment an officer came in with two men, carrying a waiter; on this lay a pocket-book, a gold watch, a small casket, three gold chains, two bags of money, and a glass phial which the stopper fitted. Lawton's room had been most closely examined; and a concealed cupboard found in the panels between the windows. In this was hidden the wealth of which the unhappy traveller, had been robbed, amounting to a considerable sum, when the jewels in the casket were estimated. The phial contained a small quantity of a colorless substance, which on chemical examination, proved to be a subtle poison.

It is unnecessary to pursue further a narra-

the ends of justice would be better answered by delay.

But these reasonable arguments availed little. It was decided that the trial should proceed. The village was thrown into a most unwented excitement. Some agreed with the Judge; others were impatient for the termination of their suspense; and many thought the counsel for the prosecution were secretly on the track of important evidence. But this supposition was act aside, when the prosecution demanded that the trial should be postponed for a year.

This demand was carnestly opposed by the counsel for the prisoner. The delay, he insisted.

The Judge tose to charge the jury. According the expectation of all, he declared that convict the accused had been brought forward. The jury consulted together without leaving their seats; and it was optimized upon an acquittal. Their verdict was written out, preparatory to its being delivered; the lawyers were gathering their papers, and many idlers had alternative the prisoner requested leave to speak.

This demand was carnestly opposed by the counsel for the prisoner. The delay, he insisted.

## Kate Darlington.

BY MISS AUGUSTUS BROWNE.

Kate, my child, I want you to order your bridal dress without further delay. Sir Harry will leave for London in less than a fortnight, and he desires to take his bride with him. I hoped, dear father, that ere this, you we have been convinced of the inexpediency of this marriage. Knowing as you do, that I can nev-er love Sir Harry, I am surprised to find you

turned by that popinjay captain you met last summer at Leamington. But you need not flatter yourself that I will ever give you to him. If you would allow yourself to see him, my dear father, you perhaps would think more favorable of him

vorable of him.

If the puppy should ever have the effrontery
to show his face here, I would not besitate to
order one of my servents to kick him out of the house.-The impertinent jackanape! to make Nove to my daughter without my permission!

Remember, father, you refused him an audience when he wanted to ask your approbation of

Well, well, you must think of him no more My wish is to see you well provided for; and e present opportunity, to give you a noble fel-w for a husband, must be embraced. You low for a husband, must be embraced. You will, therefore, do as I have directed, and prepare yourself, in a becoming manner, for the

Squire Darlington was blunt in his manners, and obdurate in his purposes. His friendships were ardent, and his animosities almost inveter-like a carriage, but my executive a characteristic or the hill abend of us! It looks ate. For some reasons, perhaps unknown to himself, he had conceived a violent attachment to Sir Harry Wentham, a baronet, whose years were a little less than two score, and whose accomplishments did not reach beyond the sound of the hunting horn, or the reach of the bottle, aways. Sir Harry was a frequent guest at the hall. He professed a strong attachment for Kate, hoping by a union with her to repair his fortune, which a long career of recklessness had shattered. The Squire was delighted with the prospect red stumps from one to two feet thro of the a pad (aposup mounts this other possess or refuse) or and resset the meeting. All the would supressed to confidence that the Repeal accept him after all. And the Squire tried to

When it was rumored through the neighbor hood that Kate was about to expressions of pity and and sympathy, and the men elenched their fists, and showed forth imprecations upon the heads of the Squire and baronet. The servants at the hall looked upon Sir Harry as a monster in hall hood that Kate was about to be sacrificed by her relentless parent, every body was indignant

ugliness, said one. Ever since his last sick-ness he has been nearsighted. That's the reason he can't see like Miss Kate. reason he can't see like Miss Kate.

Kate Darlington never suffered herself to be made miserable by brooding over the idea of wedding Sir Harry. In obedience to her father's commands, she rode to town, and ordered her dresses; and yielded to all his suggestions, in arranging the preliminaries of the nuptials. The Squire, delighted with the pulpoked for

was his custom, rose early, and was about to take his morning ride, when he was startled with the intelligence that Kate was missing. A grand council of the household was ordered, but no one could tell what had become of the round lady.

To Gretan! with whom! thundered the thousand the thousand

Very probably with Captain Rodney,-her venture of your own. favorite.

What, with that popinjay who turned her head at Leamington! I'll disinherit her, as sure as my name is Ralph Darlington!

He has the bride now—fortune or no for-

Sir Harry, we will make instant pursuit!

A person with grey hairs like myself, ought not, perhapa, to think of matrimony. The saddled, and direct two of the grooms to preaffair in hand, however, is one of family policy;

Jarvis order four of the primest horses to be saddled, and direct two of the grooms to prepare to go with us.

It would be prudent for us to go well armed, suggested Sir Harry. I know Rodney; he is an active fellow, and brave as a hon.

Were he heave as twenty lions, I will make him lick the dust, and beg for mercy. Come, Sir Harry—we have no time to lose. Let us be on the wing!

In five minutes, the Squire and the baronet, attended by two stout men, leaped into their saddles, and hastily rode off on the great northern road.—The servants who witnessed their departure, somehow forgot to wish their enterprime success.

The sun had descended low in the horizon, when a carriage with two outriders arrived at a cottage in the highway in the northern part of Cumberland.—The wayfarens entered the house and ordered a repast—during the preparation of which they occupied a neat little diawing room, fronting upon the road. This travelling party, consisted of Captain Charles Rodney, Miss Kate Darlington, two Misses Rodney, and Captain Grant—the latter a warm friend of Rodney's. The ladies occupied the coach is travelling, and the two gentlemen accompanied it thorseback.

tune, who contured upon a close bodied or dress careing you will be undition that I mae y court, and the neatness of its fit might well have while we will make ourselves happy.

the issue of the proceedings was waited for in painful suspense.

"I have but a question or two more to ask," said the Attorney to the witness. "But you must speak the truth; your own life, pelbaps, hangs on it. Do you know this!" showing the glass stopper.

"I do."

"To whom does it belong!"

"Mr. Lawton."

"When did you see this last!"

"The night of Haines' death."

"Very well."

excited the envy of the beaux. Her hair was ingeniously dressed, and a glossy black beaver surmounted her head. The clerical solemnity of her dress was judiciously relieved by a waist-coat of delicate buff cassimere, made single beated, with a standing collar, and decorated with an ample row of flat, mitror-like, gilt buttons. A neat diamond pin glittered among the crimp cambric on her breast; and a rich gold safety chain hung suspended across her waist-coat. Her disguise was so complete that a stranger would not have dreamed that she was a woman. Her dress in its minutest detail was

far, each had acted his part well. They had overcome, already, a distance of some sixty miles, and entertained a strong hope of reaching the border in two hour's travel. They were all in high spirits; and Kate paced up and down the room, her thumbs in the armholes of her vest, with an air of stateliness that would have reflected honor upon the first Brummel in the kingdom.

Having hastily refreshed themselves, the ladies were escorted to the carriage. The inn-

marriage. Knowing as you were love Sir Harry, I am surprised to find yersisting in making me his wife.

Your are a foolish undutiful girl, Kate, Sir Harry is wealthy, I believe, and a most capital fellow to ride after the bounds. Were I in your slace, I would be proud of his notice.

Border. I have ridden like John Gilpin since six o'clock this morning—run away from three good-for-nothing fellows who set out with meand I am resolved to keep on until I find the runaways.

Like enough; this is the straight road to under the capital strai

der you some assistance, observed the Captain, as he and his friend vaulted into their saddles.

Here is my hand, sir, exclaimed the Squire; I have not the pleasure of knowing your name, but I dare be sworn you are a gentleman. It happeus quite singularly, subjoined the Captain, that I myself am bound to Scotland on

And as our road is the same as yours, we

may as well travel in company.

The three equestrians now gave the spur to their horses, and dashed up the road. Rodney was not prepared for the sudden visitation of Squire Darlington; but he was glad to hear that the rest of the pursuing party had been left behind. What turn the adventure would now take, he was unable to conjecture; but he de-pended upon his military genius to conduct it to happy issue.

My good friend, said the Squire, suddenly,

like a carriage; but my eyesight is so short that I cannot make it out. You are right, sir, replied Rodney; it is a

aways.

The carriage, I think, is mine, sir; but to

ease your mind, we will ride up and see what it contains. Spur up, then, all of us! Let us see whose nag has the lightest heels.

The chase lasted an hour. When the horse-

men came up with the vehicle, Rodney made a significant motion to the ladies; they instantly comprehended it, and were relieved from alarm. The Squire looked into the carriage, glanced at each of its inmates in turn, but did not for a moment snapect that the fitful flashing of a row of gilt vest buttons, which at once caught his eye, was caused by the palpitating bosom of his trembling daughter.
It's a wrong scent! muttered the Squire, who cold. Few

free temples of Hymen

The fox has escaped, said the Squire, as he

The Squire, delighted with the unlooked for Poor Kate! she was always an excellent girl. decility of his daughter, recovered his habitual She never disobeyed her father but in this indocility of his daughter, recovered his habitual good humor, and congratulated himself upon the promising aspect of his cherished plans.

The day appointed for the solemnization of the nuptials at length arrived. The Squire as was his custom, rose early, and was about to take his morning ride, when he was statled!

inest road in the north country.

If your daughter unites herself to a worthy young lady.

I venture to say, observed 'Sir Harry, that
Miss Darlington has gone to some Gretna over

Well, well; I shall not bind myself to forgive

> As soon as the carriage comes up, sir, the ceremony will take place. My bride is quite a young lady, with a disposition exceedingly eccentric; she is full of vagaries, and one of the oddest of them is her determination to be mar-Very odd, really!

Rodney's. The ladies occupied the coach is travelling, and the two gentlemen accompanied it horseback.

The Misses Rodney—two lovely sisters of the captain—were equipped in elegant travelling dresses, of fashionable make; but Kate, as well as the two gentlemen, was in disguise.

Miss Darlington was dressed in male apparel.

—She wore a suit of fine black cloth, made strictly in the mode. As if aware that her tall, majestic figure was well adapted to such a costume, who ventured upon a close bodied or dress aceing you with your disguise removed. Meanture of the control of the property of the control of the control of the property of the control of the control

Next morning the whole party returned to Darlington Hall. The Squire was delighted with his son-in-law. Kate is one of the happiest wives in the world, and she carefully pre-serves her masculine bridal dress as a sale serves her masculine bridal dress as a memento of the most blissful day of her life. [Black-wood's Lady's Magazine.

atudiously refrained, during the evening, from drinking any of the costly wine prepared for the guests. But finding himself thus the object of general attention—for when the bride spoke every eye was upon him—he colored, stammered a few indistinct words, took the glass and,

Having hastily refreshed themselves, the ladies were escorted to the carriage. The innative city for some years, during which period he had formed a resolution not to drink, in consequence of a conviction of his own weakness. I last look of the "bonnie young man," and to feast her eyes once more upon the charming gilt buttons of Miss Darlington's waisteoat. Kate, beau-like, kissed her hand to the flushing damsel as addle-lating in Rodney and his friend remained behind a few moments to adjust some defect in a saddle-layith and before they were ready to mount, a horseman rode up at terrible speed. Rodney recognized the face of Squire Darlington, from having once seen him at the Leamington Priory.

My good friends, said the Squire, I am in pursuit of my daughter, who has run away with to captain Somebody, of the army. They cannot be captain somebody, of the army. They cannot be captain somebody of the army. They cannot be captain somebody of the army. They cannot be captain somebody and the captain somebody and the captain somebody of the army. They cannot be captain somebody of the captain somebody of the captain somebody of the captain somebody of the army. They cannot be captain some defect to the captain some defect to the captain some defect to the captain some defect the captain some defect to the captain some defect in a saddle-lating some defect in a sadd

No pen can adequately describe the emotions of Col. Warren during the instant he hesitated before taking the profiered glass from the bride. He was chivalrous to a fault in his demeanor to the sex, and had never been known to refuse a favor asked by a woman. The bride was the daughter of his early friend, a cherished treasure, whom he had many a time dandled on his knee, and whom he had never done anything to slight or pain. He stood, as we have seen, it resolute for a moment, hesitating between fears for the result and a dislike to disoblige his favorite on this her wedding night. But at length, he had fatally yielded.

Little did the young bride think of the dreading listender of the verge of confirmed inebriacy, would awaken again at the taste of that glass, and rage with more violence than ever. Young, happy and thoughtless, she looked only at the present triumph, without considering the result. How then was she surprised to hear, a few months after her marriage, that Colonel Warren was become an inebriate—that he rarely retired to feed unless in a state of intoxication—and that in consequence, his fine person was becoming disfigured and his large fortune wasting away She shuddered, but still did not think of her own agency in the matter, and, when next she met thim, with the privilege of youth and beauty.

She shuddered, but still did not think of her own agency in the matter, and, when next she met him, with the privilege of youth and beauty, tentured to plead with him on the subject.

"Madam," said he in reply, and the melancholy and somewhat stern tone, in which he spoke never left her memory, "it is too late! I was once as I am now--I rallied and took a resolution never to drink again--I broke that resolution, you know how and when, and now I am a hopeless inebriate."

He turned and left her presence. Her eyes were opened. Oh! bitterly did she reproach herself for having spoken those fatal words. For nights she could not sleep. She sought again and again to see her victim, but he avoided her presence. They never met again but once. Reader! would not keep her victim, but he avoided her presence. They never met again but once. Reader! would not keep her victim, but he avoided her presence. They never met again but once. Reader! would not keep her victim, but he avoided her presence. They never met again but ing like her has been seen in New York.

Some years after, on a cold, bleak morning in cost seventeen thousand pounds.

Smith—Po! po! A gentleman who knows Some years after, on a cold, bleak morning in January, a travelling sleigh, drawn by two splendid horses, was dashing along the turnpike between Norristown and Philadelphia. There had been a snow storm during the night, and the flakes lay piled against the fences and banks, where they had been driven by the icy wind which swept down from the hills beyond the Schuylkill. The sky was still overcast: the wind yet raged violently and it was intensely cold. Few scenes could be more desolate.—Brown—Crowned imps: as much. Smith—It's true, nevertheless. I saw one of the cold seems and hayricks were covered with snow, and the cattle, cowering in the sheds, acemed everywhere to beseech the sky in vain. As the sleigh with its merry bells, whirled down agrial to her.

driver to proceed, when her little boy, pointing to the object which had startled the horses, Mother, what can that be in the road? Very well after your ridiculous stories. Surely, it is a man's hat!

The lady turned. In the centre of the highway was a pile of drifted snow a little longer than a human body. One end of the pile had been blown away, disclosing, as the boy said, a smith—What, and I not asked? Well I gently the one of the pile had been blown away, disclosing, as the boy said, a little party.

man's hat.

"Gracious heaven!" she exclaimed, "can it be that some poor wretch has frozen to death here. James," and she turned to a footman, go and see."

will know the reason of that.

Brown—They say she is painted so oddly. Smith—That's too bad, now, she is no a painted than you are, I saw her in broad day she has as fine a complexion as you ever say. With intense the lady watched while the servant brushed away the suow. In a few seconds it was apparent that a corpse was indeed there, and it was not long before the cause

she has as nne a complexion as you take how these papers will lie: Tribune says that she has a red waist and is pain all over with grotesque figures.

Jones—Ha! ha: ha: How absured lie!

deed there, and it was not long before the cause of the man's death was evident in an empty jug beside him. The spectators breathlessly awaited while the icy flakes were being removed from the face, for the lady was within a short distance of her home and thought that, perhaps, she might recognize the being. She stepped out of the sleigh and approached the corpse.

"Colonel Warren!" she said, becoming ghastly pale and staggering: "Colonel Warren dying thus, a common drunkard! Ohjust heaven, this is too much."

And thus the victim and his destroyer met for the last time. It was the once thoughtless ordid who now stood above the corpse.

the last time. It was the once thoughtless oride who now stood above the corpse.

ONE OF THE OLDEST BIBLES. We have just now had the pleasure of examining one of the most interesting copies of the Bible in existence, It bears the following memorandum on the inside of the cover, which will explain its claim to attention:

This book was printed in London in 1614: "This book was printed in London in 1915, is warranted to be one of the first editions of the Bible, of its size, which was printed in Roman fashionably dressed, darted from the crowd fashionably dressed from the crowd fashionab billie, of its size, which was printed in Roman tetters; the first part comprises the genealogies of the principal families displayed in a curious manner, with a map of Canaan. Then followeth the Bible, Apocrypha and New Testament, ending with the old version of the Psalina, with the ancient tunes. The binding a curious specimen of some lady's industry and taste, and is said to have been done by one of Oliver Cromwell's neices."

well's neices."

which was printed in Roman withered Frenchman, of a mottled complexion, fashionably dressed, darted from the crowd. The standard from the crowd from the crowd from the crowd from the crowd from the crowd

"Restez tranquille—hold on—dans un istat vill prove my props—sha! you see dis key, eh; was first printed in 1611, so that this copy is within three years of the first ever printed.

The binding is indeed an exquisite specimen of needle work, one cover representing John in the act of baptising the Saviour by pouring water upon his head.

This interesting values is described in the wildeness, and the other, John in the act of baptising the Saviour by pouring water upon his head.

This interesting values is discovered in the way in the control of the way in the way in the control of the way in the wa

water upon his head.

This interesting volume is in the possession of the Pintard family, New Rochelle, the descendants of the good old Huguenots of blessed memory. [N. Y. Observer.

A SNUG PARTY. The Earl of Northumberland, when imprisoned for 15 years in the Tower, engaged three doctors, of scientific acquirements, at a high salary, to keep him in company; they used to be called the "Magi." Sir Walter Raleigh was in the tower at the same time, writing his history of the World, and the party used to spend their evenings together; so that the Tower at that period, probably contained the best society of the day.

"To be sure they are!"
"Zose you drowaries, ch?"
"Certainly!"
"Vait a moment—I will prove my props, sarr, "Cat—your—bot-telle of Dom-frees Ish (ith) of the interesting and the bittle Renchman, rummaging becault is and the product and the little Renchman, rummaging becault is and the product of Dom-frees Ish (ith) of the will be salrey to keep him in company; they used to be called the "Magi." Sir Walter Raleigh was in the tower at the same time, writing his history of the day.

It is needless to remark that our friend immediately "opened a wide gap" between himself is an element of the same time, writing his history of the the interesting victim of two of the most upspared the interesting victim of two of the most upspared the interesting victim of two of the most upspared the interesting victim of two of the most upspared the interesting victim of two of the most upspared the interesting victim of two of the most upspared to the interesting victim of two of the most upspared to the interesting victim of two of the most upspared to the interesting victim of two of the most upspared to the interesting victim of two of the most upspared to the interesting victim of two of the most upspared to the interesting victim of two of the most upspared to the product of the victim in the little Renchman, rummaging becaution in the little Renchman, rummaging becaution in the little Renchman, rummaging becaution in t

[For the Ploughman.] THE SINGING BIRDS.

It is enough to restore joy and gladne and observe their happiness in the en life and liberty. Wherever we "Join us in the pledge, Colonel, surely you will not refuse me," said a beautiful bride, emerging from a bevy of Bridesmaids and extending a glass of brimming champagne as she tending a glass of brimming champagne as she are the street and the street are readiant with pleasure to the content of the street are readiant with pleasure to the content of the street are readiant with pleasure to the content of the street of spoke.

The gentleman whom she addressed had

The gentleman whom she evening, from to the bride.

"I told you I should succeed," said the young and happy creature, her eyes sparkling with tritumph, as she retired into her circle of bridesmaids. "I know Colonel Warren would not refuse me. What a pity he has got such Let us hope then that no one can be of sensibility and kind feelings as harmless birds of their life or life even a "sparrow falleth to the out the notice of our Heavenly Father

"I would not enter on my list of friends, (Though graced with polished masses

presence. They never met again but Reader! would you know how?

Smith—Yes; she's a prodigious creature.—No ing like her has been seen in New York.

Brown—Is it possible? Well, I am teld that

Brown—Well, I think you are both crazy.
Smith—Jones I am ashamed of you.
Jones—Ashamed of me! Come, come, to Brown-Don't quarrel, gentlemen, I mean

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AGRICULT EXTENSION OF "THE NEW We are pleased to see that the

tor," an able and widely exten length recommended to its read "The New Husbandry" which r ing down of low lands on the gr gast and September.

That paper has recently given in its own language, and adopted of seeding at this season of the

may yet be as much benefited by as New England has been, and the United States will, by and b of this innovation upon ancient u The "Baltimore Farmer" als ing into this plan of husbandry; who are not well informed on thi -h was an ancient practice to trea the publishers of the papers abomendations of the kind can be fo

the founder of that paper, was that plan-an old Dutch mode come popular with farmers who lieb, and live by the profits of th Bear with us a little longer,pers have not recommended, thi grass in heaps as soon us it is co its color green and exclude the su pear better when not too much not so green as to require a tann different article, and is sweeter a

and it brings more in the market MEASURING II The editors of the Albany Cu nubic feet to make a ton of hay. the usual allowance. Six hundre en sold here for a ton-that is, broad, and six feet high-equa solid feet. Perhaps this bulk w to make a ton of red top or here

ing of rays that turn it brown .--

pressure of any kind is applied would lie lighter. But in broad and deep baysand twenty feet in depth, the pre estimate that 400 feet will do it. pressure in such a mow is equal

on screws used for pressing hay Twenty times thirty equal six foot in depth would at this rate cubic feet .- But if 400 feet are s inches of depth in such a mow, w ton. By repeated measurements could judge pretty nearly by mea

QUANTITY OF GRASS SEE

When the seed is good one per be sown with it, and the whole n may be rolled. We never practice for it is too liable to be killed

But early in the following spring pounds of clover seed per acre a to take care of it. We have now three acres of old ed last August and September; t sown last April; it did not rise eat in July, with herdsgrass and now up, filling the spaces left v top and clover, to be mown at th

cowe in milk. The clover is e to cover the ground, and keep or grasses; and it has not the same out the soil which the other grass Some recommend two or thr grass per acre and seem to think not well be sown. But they ca experience in this line. They n

September; or to be fea off by

crop of this kind is very valuable

three bushels of rye better than not plough too deep," "you can r thistles, or sorrel:" and. "if wheat gets into your land it there." Therefore buckwheat ed in the field where it grew, carefully burned up in the f grains should be mixed with the whole farm be overrun with tha

TOPPING CORN, OR CUT The first of September is the usually commence cutting, th whether the ears continue to draw the stalk later than this has not We have strong evidence howev position that the ears till bette beavier, when the tops are allow middle of September.

But a more recent fashion of h rails to a great extent in N. Eng allowed to stand till it is time to at the surface of the ground, and are put in shocks and bound at t tes of top stalks. The time s whole is just before the hard f know when that is. The advocates of this new m

labor of harvesting is less, that t o injury from frost, and that t than it is when harvested in the Those who object to it say th that the corn will not be so heavy are not so easily managed. A man who has become use

will accomplish more than by t fodder is better, we find, when t

We are pleased to see also a bany Cultivator in regard to cutti ter it has gone to seed in the